THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 66. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

SUMNER AND FISH.

The Trouble Explained.

Freshet Feared in Pennsylvania.

Boldness of New Jersey Convicts.

European Mail News.

The Germans in Paris.

Grand March and Review.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SUMNER AND FISH.

Curious Story of the Origin of the Trouble.

The *Capital* contains a long article purporting to give a history of the misunderstanding between Messrs. Sumner and Fish. Some of Mr. Sumner's friends, while disclaiming any responsibility for its language, declare its main averments substantially correct. The following paragraphs contain the substance of it:—

"Secretary Fish and Mr. Sumner were sworn into the Senate together, in 1851, and served some time on the same committee, and the two became acquaintances—indeed, friends. When General Grant rediscovered Mr. Fish on the banks of the Hudson, and made him Secretary of State, the venerable Knickerbocker fled to the chairman of Foreign Relations for advice and help. Mr. Sumner retains letters from Secretary Fish, asking for the loan of his brains. Mr. Sumner, who had meantime had the experience of the State Department during the war, and who never fell out with Mr. Seward or any other gentleman of that department, wrote the instructions for Mr. Motley himself, wrote the outline of the leading papers on the Alabama claims, and named the person who should write the letter of instructions to the British Government reopening those claims. The only other person Mr. Fish could get to give him any assistance was Bancroft Davis," etc.

"Mr. Fish and Mr. Sumner, as we have said, never personally disagreed, even about the Santo Domingo matter, until the military ring around General Grant resolved to go into this job. Then the President made the point with Secretary Fish that the Senate Committee must be manipulated through its chairman. Accordingly, in the first week in June, at 9 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Fish went to Mr. Sumner's house, and after arguing with him for three hours, or until after midnight, he said, 'If you cannot please the President in this, if you cannot cease your attacks upon Santo Domingo, at least get out of the way. You need not stay in the Senate. There is the English mission; I offer it to you—it is yours. Go away, and we can carry this Santo Domingo business behind you.' Mr. Sumner waived the matter off as the mistake of an old and blundering friend, and replied:—'Oh, Fish, we have the best man we can get now at London, and you want to make no change there.' Mr. Fish left Mr. Sumner's house a baffled, mortified man, and he at once set Bancroft Davis to work, in his most malignant vein, to worry Mr. Motley and insult Mr. Sumner.

"Mr. Fish seems to have lost all his intrepidity as the time approached to 'spring' this insolent Moran letter upon the public and his friend. When it did appear, he dared no more face the Old Bay State Lion, but sent Senator Patterson to fathom the shoals, and ascertain what his (Fish's) reception would be. When, some days ago, Mr. Sumner was asked why Fish did not come in person to attend to public business, and why he sent Senator Patterson, Mr. Sumner replied: 'Because he feared the rebound of my heart!' Mr. Sumner replied, through Patterson, that he would see Fish at the State Department, at the Senate, or at the house of either, freely, fully, and at any time, on the public business, but, he added, tell him that I feel that he has done me a cruel wrong! At this Mr. Fish was the more distressed, but still he mustered up enough Dutch courage to go to Mr. Sumner's house on the occasion of a conference with Sir John Rose, the courier and pioneer of the British Government, on the terms of a new settlement. The evening was passed, as Mr. Sumner only could make it pass in its perfection, pleasantly, intellectually, profitably. But after midnight, when Fish had departed, Mr. Sumner calmly sitting down in the quiet of his library, resolved that his self-respect would compel him to discriminate between Fish the Secretary and Fish the friend. Therefore, when, some time afterwards, they met on a private occasion at the Hon. Robert C. Schenck's, and late in the evening Fish addressed, across some ladies, a frivolous remark about 'duck and partridge' to Mr. Sumner, the latter merely looked at him and made no reply. Fish's weak nature felt the shock. He dared no longer face the Numidian lion, and he arranged with the crew of Chandler, Nye, and the other boys who fight for bitten apples, to complete his cowardly warfare by driving Mr. Summer from the head of this committee so that he might no longer meet him."

JAIL BREAKING.

Attempt to Escape from the New Jersey Penitentiary.

The Trenton *State Gazette* says:—The prison people were not a little astonished to find the recent successful experiment of Fox and Storms repeated yesterday at a very early hour in the morning. A noted horse thief named White, from Sussex county, who was confined in the new wing, managed to saw off four bars of his cell, leaving an aperture of about eighteen inches, through which he crawled out, and then was in a position to make further attempts at a more convenient season. When once out of his cell he secreted himself under a bread cart in the corridor. Here he remained fully three hours. Three watchmen had passed by without discovering him, but the eyes of the fourth happened to be cast to some unusual object under the bread cart. He cocked his pistol, and pointing it towards the object, approached. What was his surprise to find White lying as quiet as a mouse. He commanded him to get up and march to the centre, which order he obeyed; and when there it was not very difficult to secure him and put him in another cell. The theory of his attempt to escape was supposed to be as follows:—He had to dispose of two watchmen. His object was to wait his opportunity until the watchman sat down, and, as he supposed, would go to sleep, and then to muzzle him or despatch him. His next step would have been to pull a bell rope and bring the watchman from the centre. The moment this watchman opened the door he could seize him, rush out, and fasten him inside. This would have given him a free and uninterrupted control of the centre, from whence he could have passed out without much difficulty. It is difficult to see by what other means he expected to get out from the place where he was concealed. It would no doubt have required a desperate fight, but he was prepared for that.

FRANCE.

The Triumphal March Through the Champs Elysees.

The special correspondent of the London *Times*, after mentioning the difficulties he had to overcome in order to get into the Champs Elysees, writes:—

At last, at the bottom of the Avenue Friedland, I succeeded in passing the charmed line, and saw, looming through the fog, the Arc de l'Etoile; but even before we could distinguish its outline the distant cheers of the German army reached us, a long, continued, unbroken roar, rising and falling like the waves of the ocean, and as intermittent. It was impossible to doubt what those cheers meant. Thirty thousand Germans were marching in triumph beneath the arch on which are chronicled German defeats, and making it ring with their shouts of victory. A line of German dragoons at the top of the avenue again barred our progress, these multiplied precautions being evidently necessary to limit as much as possible the crowd which was attempting to gather. At this moment the top of the avenue of the Champs Elysees and the open space near the arch were filled with troops waiting to pass through it, and a small but silent crowd was collected on its outskirts. Suddenly we were startled by a shot, which apparently proceeded from the Germans. It caused some little emotion among the bystanders. It was evidently fired in the air, and might, possibly, have been an accident, but the episode was not reassuring. By degrees we reached the arch itself and were witnesses of a spectacle which no one who was present, be he French, German, or neutral, can ever forget. The broken ground beneath the arch had been levelled, and a good roadway made through it, and along this passed infantry, cavalry, and artillery, the faces of the men radiant with an exultation which it is impossible to describe. For this supreme honor they had endured and bled; but now the dangers and hardships of the war had come to an end. Their faces were turned at last to the Fatherland, and their first step homewards was thus made the sign and pledge of their success. As the head of each battalion came under the arch the mounted officers leading it reined up for a moment, cast one look up at the list of victories inscribed overhead, one glance back to their men, and then, waving their helmets high above their heads, gave the signal for a ringing cheer. In a second every helmet was in the air; the horses, startled by the sudden roar, pranced and reared: their riders, carried away by the excitement, with heightened color and flashing eyes, still waved their helmets, while the men strained their throats with their shouts of triumph.

The Review of the German Troops on the Bois de Boulogne.

The German troops having quitted Paris, the columns marched by different roads into the heart of the Bois de Boulogne, where the infantry halted, piled arms, took off their knapsacks, and laid down, many of them to sleep. Some of the bands were playing. At length came the review, which is graphically described by a military correspondent of the London *Times*:—

The troops were drawn up at first in two lines, each line being formed of battalions in close colum. When the Emperor appeared on the ground and approached the troops hearty cheers broke forth, but when he came close to them and they received the order to present arms there was silence among the men, and only a confused sound of music, as many bands at once played the anthem which we call "God save the Queen." From line the battalions broke into column and marched past in quick time. First came the infantry of the Guard, for infantry always march past first in Prussian parades. The men were thickly bearded, and seemed warriors every one of them; as was said by some one, not so much like soldiers as like well-made men in uniform. To all appearance the war has left their discipline untouched, and their dress was newer and in better trim than that of some regiments which marched past two days before.

As each regimental color passed, just flung out from its staff by the light breeze, the man who followed his father's example has steadily made and improved the German army, always patiently waiting for this moment, long delayed, but come at last, raised his hand and saluted the imperial ensigns carried by those who have won him his purple.

Upon the whole the review was simple—only a rapid inspection and the march past in quick time. Each battalion, after saluting the Emperor, who stood facing the Grand Stand, with his back to Paris, marched down towards the windmill and then towards its quarters on the other side of the Seine, without cheering or any demonstration. The Emperor returned to Versailles with his son, the dream of his life being now accomplished.

THE SPRING FRESHETS.

High Water in the Susquehanna and the Northern Part of Pennsylvania.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* says:—

The danger of a freshet disastrous in its consequences is not yet averted, and considerable apprehension still exists among those most exposed. Our exchanges in the northern part of the State, and along the West Branch, note a rapid rise in that section. These tributaries empty into the Susquehanna, and swell its volume of water, and a freshet at the headwaters is contemporaneous with a freshet in this vicinity. Yesterday the river was rising at the rate of an inch and a half an hour, and there was a prospect that the Lochiel works and many of the manufactories in the lower part of the city would be compelled to temporarily suspend operations owing to the encroachments of high water. The equinoctial storm, which is announced for the early part of next week, will not serve to abate the fear of those residing in the low and marshy grounds; and should it be unusually severe or protracted, a freshet similar to that of 1865 is among the range of possibilities. There is no prospect of the rafting season being inaugurated for two or three weeks yet, owing to the high water and swift current. It would be well for those residing in the range of a flood to be prepared at any moment for the most serious danger.

DARING DEED.

Attempt to Force a Bank Vault—Gunpowder Tried by the Burglars.

This morning, when one of the clerks in the employ of the Bank of Commerce arrived at the bank building, corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, he found that he could not open the door. Satisfied that the lock had been tampered with, a locksmith was sent for, who picked the lock and the door was opened. On entering, it was found that a bold attempt had been made by burglars to force open the doors of the vault, containing a great amount of treasure, but happily without success.

The burglars had opened the door with a skeleton key, and drilled large holes in the door of the vaults, which they filled with powder. In this powder a fuse was inserted and fired by means of a pistol charged with powder. The pistol was fired by means of a long cord attached to the trigger, which cord led out of the front door, and was pulled when all the burglars had left the building. The force of the explosion forced the vault doors open to the extent of two inches, and the concussion was so loud as to awaken the janitor, who slept on the upper floor of the building, and his presence warned the burglars not to return. The janitor found the doors locked, and the burglary was not discovered until the clerk arrived to open the bank this morning. The burglars left behind several cans of gunpowder, a heavy sledge hammer, several wedges, three small pistols, several brad-awls, a "jimmy," and other burglarious implements. No clue to the burglars has been obtained by the police.—*N. Y. Express, Saturday.*

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

PARIS IN REVOLT.

Formidable Communist Uprising.

The Men of the Barricades.

A "Real" Republic Proclaimed.

The New Reign of Terror.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Philada. and Salem Conferences.

The Philada. Collectorship.

General Prevost to be Appointed.

FROM EUROPE.

Proclamation of the Paris National Guard.

PARIS, March 19, via London, March 20.—The Nationals have placarded two proclamations. The first issued says the French people awaited calmly until an attempt was made to touch the life of the republic. The army did not raise its hands against the arch of liberties of the republic—the only government that can close the era of invasions and civil war. The people of Paris are convoked for communal elections. The proclamation is signed by the Central Committee of the National Guard, and dated at the Hotel de Ville.

The Second Proclamation

is as follows:—

"To the People of Paris:—You have entrusted us with the defense of the rights of Paris. We have driven out the Government which betrayed us; our mission is fulfilled, and we now report to you. Prepare for the communal elections. Give us as your only recompense the establishment of a real republic."

The same signatures, thirty in number, are appended.

Appeal of the Regular Government.

The *Official Journal* contains the following:—

"A proclamation from a committee assuming the name of the Central Committee has been distributed throughout Paris. The men of the barricades have taken possession of the Ministry of Justice and assassinated Generals Clement Thomas and Lecomte. Who the members of the committee are is unknown, as also what they deliver Paris from. The crimes committed by them remove all excuse for support by their followers. Let all who have regard for the honor and interest of France separate from them, and rally around the republic and Assembly.

Signed

by the Ministers at present in Paris."

The Hotel de Ville

is surmounted by a red flag and barricaded, but circulation is unimpeded. Shots have been heard, but no conflict is reported.

Respectable Paris Stupefied.

LONDON, March 20.—The *Times'* special from Paris says the respectable Parisians are stupefied.

Lecomte, Thomas, and Thiers.

General Lecomte was abandoned by his troops and arrested on the heights of Montmartre. General Thomas was arrested in plain clothes. The latter's last word was "Cowards!" He fell at the third discharge. M. Thiers is firm but full of grief. General Vinoy's indignation is boundless.

The Court Martial.

PARIS, March 19—10 P. M.—It is said M. Assy, of the International Society, was President of the court which condemned Generals Lecomte and Thomas to death.

Scenes in the Streets.

The National Guards are now the only armed force in Paris. Most of the Nationals marching through the streets belong to the faubourgs.

There are barricades in Rue des Martyrs, Avenue Trudane, the Chausses de Clignaucourt, the Faubourg St. Denis, the Rue Rochechourt, and in the vicinity of the Hotel de Ville and Faubourg St. Antoine. Elsewhere all is calm. The weather is splendid, and there is the usual Sunday promenading. No acts of pillage have occurred, but there is no traffic.

The Insurrectionists

hold the mayoralties, offices of the ministers, and telegraphs. The municipal elections are ordered for Tuesday. The Parisian mayors and deputies demand the

Removal of Generals d'Aurelles and Vinoy

and of the Prefect of Police.

Valentin M. Ferry was suggested as the latter's successor, and the Government gave its consent to the changes. General Laugton, who succeeded General d'Aurelles de Palladines after the latter was taken prisoner, went to the Hotel de Ville, but the insurgents refused to recognize him.

Several positions in De Ville and Montmartre are fortified. The cannons in Arrondissement des Butes Chaumont were returned to the authorities on Saturday, the National Guards of that section being unwilling to become insurgents.

Fighting between the Gendarmes and the National Guard.

LONDON, March 20.—The *Telegraph's* special says on Saturday the gendarmes fired upon the Nationals. The latter returned the fire, and several gendarmes were wounded. General Vinoy has been mobbed.

The Mob is Triumphant

and virtually possess the city. Only wine shops are open and drunkenness is rampant. The men are armed.

General Chanzy,

upon his arrival in Paris, was arrested at the station by the Montmartreists, and it is said will be shot to-day.

All persons of prominence are flying from Paris.

General Vinoy and 40,000 Troops March Against the Mob.

A despatch from Versailles, says the *Official Journal*, announces the whole governmental authorities were at Paris, and 40,000 good troops, under General Vinoy, are there. Departmental authorities have been instructed that they must obey only the orders from Versailles, otherwise they will forfeit their positions.

The *Official Journal* of Paris gives a

Narrative of the Events.

It says the position at Montmartre was carried on Saturday, and the guns were about to be removed when the Nationals snatched arms from the soldiers, and the latter were surrounded and repulsed.

The Corpses of the Generals

were mutilated.

Paris, says the *Journal*, is indulgent, but it must rise and chastise the assassins, otherwise the whole people will be their accomplices.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 20—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money 92, and for account 92¼. American securities firm. U. S. bonds of 1862, 92½; of 1865, old, 91¾; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 89¼. Erie Railroad, 18½; Illinois Central, 110¼; Great Western, 35. Continental securities have been flattened by the news from Paris.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 7⅛@7⅜d.; middling Orleans, 7⅛@7⅜d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

California wheat, 11s.11d., and 10s.10d.@11s.3d. for the lowest grades of No. 2 to the highest grades No. 1 new red Western spring.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 20—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛, for account, 92⅜. American securities quiet; 8-20s of 1862, 92⅝; of 1865, old, 91¾; of 1867, 90¾; Erie Railway, 18⅛.

LONDON, March 20—1·30 P. M.—Calcutta linseed, 63s. 6d.@64s.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—1·30 P. M.—Pork, 87s. 6d.; Lard, 58s.; Beef, 116s.6d.; bacon 48s. for Cumberland cut and 49s. 6d. for short rib middles.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey Methodist Conference.

FOURTH DAY—EVENING SESSION.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

SALEM, N. J., March 18.—Rev. C. F. Brown in the chair. The session was opened with singing and prayer by Rev. W. W. Christine.

The Committee of the Conference Education Society reported the following sums collected:—

New Brunswick district	$197·66
Trenton district	171·25
Burlington district	205·75
Camden district	220·86
Bridgeton district	247·45
Total	$1043·99
Last year	962·77
Increase	$81·22

The report of the committee elicited considerable discussion as to the disbursement of these education moneys.

It was on motion resolved that the above report be received and filed.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain the relation between this conference and Dickinson College a year hence.

Dr. Dashiell said the college would be happy to have such committee, for the treasurer of the college said he did not understand this relation any more than the conference did.

A committee for that purpose was directed, consisting of J. Sovereign, T. Lewis, and J. D. King.

The money was ordered to be paid to the Treasurer of the Conference Education Society, with directions to pay the usual amount to Dickinson College.

Rev. S. W. Thomas, of the Philadelphia Conference, addressed the conference and presented them with a neat little volume containing the Church ritual and almanac and other items of interest to ministers.

The report of the Education Committee was taken up and discussed. That part of it, especially, which referred to Vineland Seminary caused great excitement. Every minister was anxious to enlighten the conference as to the best method of getting rid of the financial difficulty. The building was commenced with too little money subscribed for its erection, and now, with the seminary enclosed and floors laid, they are in debt fourteen thousand dollars, and unable to awaken much enthusiasm among preachers or people. The question, however, whether it is honorable to let the matter rest just here, after the people of Vineland have contributed largely of land and money, is one that occupied the whole evening session. At a late hour conference adjourned without reaching any conclusion, or harmonizing the conflicting elements.

The seminary must be completed: the honor of the conference is most deeply involved in this question.

Fifth Day's Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SALEM, N. J., March 20.—Rev. Dr. Dobbins in the chair. The session was opened with singing the first hymn and prayer by Rev. G. R. Snyder.

The minutes of Saturday evening's session were read and adopted.

It was moved that the Education Committee be directed to pay the travelling expenses of the visitors to Dickinson College.

The Committee on Church Property made their report.

A committee of two was desired to prepare a form for the use of our people in purchasing property for our Church; that the churches hold elections for trustees annually, in accordance with law. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Finance made their report:—

Resolved, That the Stewards at the commencement of the year make an assessment for the support of the minister, and that strenuous efforts be made to bring up such assessments as early as possible.

The education question was taken up and amendments to amendments were offered, until it would require a lawyer to say what the question was.

It was resolved that a subscription be now taken to raise $10,000 for Vineland Seminary, and the preachers began to subscribe enthusiastically to the object, and it resulted in raising among the ministers $5200, and $585 were subscribed by the laity.

Resolved, That the amount not provided for by a public collection be apportioned among the Presiding Elders, to be raised on their respective districts, and that we pledge our hearty co-operation.

The fixing of the place for holding the next conference was then taken up, and Trenton was chosen.

The first question was taken up—"Who are admitted on trial?" Thomas H. Stockton, James Moore, Lewis M. Atkinson, and J. Pratt were admitted.

Rev. Joseph Gaskill, a former member of the conference, was readmitted.

Rev. James Caughey, the world-renowned evangelist, was readmitted into the conference.

A letter from Rev. A. Gilmore, who is post chaplain in Arizona, was received, and a letter of fraternal regards ordered to be returned.

The Committee on the Condition of France made their report, making provision to raise funds for that unhappy country.

The Committee on Temperance made their report, strongly reprehensible of the vote of our representatives in the Legislature in defeating the local bill.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Stocks active. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 111. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 112; do. 1865, do. 112¾; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 111¾; 10-40s, 110¾; Virginia 6s, new, 70; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Co., 83¾; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central and Hudson River, 98¾; Erie, 20¾; Reading, 101¾; Adams Express, 69¾; Michigan Central, 118¾; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 112; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97¾; Western Union Telegraph, 87¾.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

A Slave Insurrection in Brazil Averted.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Rio Janeiro advices by the steamer Merrimac are to February 23. It has recently been discovered in the province of Minas Geraes that a combination existed among the slaves, whose object was to obtain their liberty by force. In pursuance of this aim, three hundred slaves belonging to some fazendas adjoining the gold mines of the English companies in the province, had attempted to induce large bodies of slaves employed in them to raise with them the standard of liberty, in the expectation, whether well-grounded or not, is yet unknown, that the slaves of other fazendas would rally at once to their flag of liberty, and that the movement would speedily extend throughout the empire. Fortunately, however, before the arrangements for the projected insurrection had matured the plot was discovered, and some thirty ringleaders arrested, thus stopping the perilous movement for the present.

The Anglo-Brazilian *Times* says, however, it is greatly to be feared that the intended insurrection is, though postponed, too ominous an indication that the beginning of the end is rapidly approaching to us, for it has in truth been utterly impossible to conceal from the slaves of the empire that only in Brazil on the American continent are there any human beings held in bondage.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Prevost and the Philadelphia Collectorship.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—It is generally believed here that upon the return of President Grant he will send to the Senate the name of General Charles M. Prevost, of your city, as the successor of Collector Moore. This nomination, it is believed, will give satisfaction to all parties, and it is undoubtedly intended as a compromise, which will serve to unite the Kelley and the Cameron factions. General Prevost is well-known here as a gentleman of unblemished character and of excellent business attainments, and he has besides a first-rate war record which entitled him to consideration. He was for two years Deputy Collector at Philadelphia under Collector William D. Lewis, so that he thoroughly understands the routine of the Custom House, and there is no doubt that he will make an efficient and popular collector.

FROM THE STATE.

Philadelphia Methodist Conference—Fifth Day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, Pa., March 20.—Met at 8·30 A. M., Bishop Scott presiding. Devotional exercises led by Rev. J. Ruth.

A communication from Williamsport Dickinson Seminary was referred to the Committee on Education.

F. M. Brady was granted leave of absence.

On request, presented by B. F. String, leave was granted to sell the Fishing Creek Church.

The following were admitted on trial:—Daniel Young, W. M. Gilbert, G. Alcorn, F. A. Riggin, J. H. Brittain, N. Turner, W. Downey, J. Cundy, E. L. Martin, W. K. MacNeal, J. R. Boyle, A. J. Collom, J. M. Jackson, A. L. Urban, and J. W. Bradley.

A resolution was presented favoring organized woman's work in the various churches. Adopted.

The following places were placed in nomination as the place for holding the next session of the conference:—Allentown, Columbia, Easton, St. Paul's, Philadelphia, and West Chester. St. Paul's, Philadelphia, was selected.

The conference took a recess to hear the missionary sermon, which was preached by Rev. J. Todd, from Rev. xxii, 1, 2. The discourse was listened to by a large audience with profound attention.

A resolution of sympathy with A. H. De Haven, Esq., who, within a few days, has lost his mother and three children, was passed.

A meeting of the Ladies' Pastors' Aid Society was held in St Peter's M. E. Church on Saturday evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. J. Paxson and Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer.

On the Sabbath the most of the Protestant pulpits were supplied by members of the conference. The Universalist pulpit was filled by appointment of the Committee on Public Worship, in the morning by Rev. L. D. McClintock and at night by Rev. T. B. Neely.

The ordination of deacons took place in the Ebenezer M. E. Church. The sermon was preached by Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D. The ordination of elders took place in St. Peter's M. E. Church, Rev. J. F. Chaplain, D. D., preaching the sermon.

"KENO."

Energetic Effort to Put Down Gambling in New York City—Nineteen Establishments and Eight Hundred Inmates Captured.

The police authorities on Saturday night hauled up as many of the keno establishments as they were able to find in operation by concerted, simultaneous descents in various quarters of the city. The raid was carefully planned, was thoroughly executed, and was on the whole successful.

Superintendent Kelso is deserving of the greatest praise and credit for the way in which he planned the whole affair, and that it was not a complete success is due not at all to him.

Nineteen gambling saloons of various grades were "pulled." Over eight hundred persons caught in the act of playing keno were arrested and deposited in the several station-houses. These comprised men of all classes, ages, and occupations, and of all degrees in the social scale, from the professional blackleg and pickpocket to the merchant of untarnished credit.

CURIOUS REVELATIONS.

A scrutiny of the minutes entered on the books of the police stations afford valuable food for reflection. The large proportion of the patrons of games of chance do not appear to be gentlemen of wealth and leisure—rich men's sons—according to the popular superstition. They are poor, hard-working men, on moderate weekly wages. They are clerks, mechanics, laborers, waiters, printers, newsboys, schoolboys, even. In nearly every instance they appear to be persons whose station in life affords them neither the time nor the money to devote to the excitements of the game. The majority appear to be waiters, next, in point of numbers, come clerks, after that printers. There were several mere boys.

THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

Superintendent Kelso's orders were that each captain should start out with every available man in his precinct, at precisely 10·15, and go for every den within reach.

A list of places to be seized had been prepared by Captain McCleary, of the Eighth, and Captain Walsh, of the Fourteenth precinct. It included three favorite resorts—Nos. 595, 600, and 613 Broadway—and each of these haunts was thronged with keno players.

Captain McCleary, of the Eighth, started at 10, instead of the time designated, and the result was that parties escaping him ran to the other houses and carried the news, which, of course, effectually blocked the game wherever they went. The precincts which suffered least were the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, as they, upon arriving at the place they were to "pull," found them all securely bolted and barred and the birds flown.—*N. Y. Standard to-day.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, March 20, 1871.

The gold market is quiet and again weak, the sales opening at 111⅛, and closing at 111, after dropping to 110⅞.

Government bonds are dull and prices weak, with the exception of the 6s of 1881 and the currencies, the latter of which are a fraction higher.

The stock market was very dull, but prices were maintained. Sales of State 6s, 1st series, at 104; and City 6s, new certificates, at 101¼@101⅜.

Reading Railroad was steady, with small sales at 50·94: Pennsylvania was quiet, with sales at 61⅛; small sales of Minehill at 51⅝; Lehigh Valley at 59¾; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 48⅛@48¼, b. o.; and Catawissa preferred at 40¾.

In canal shares there were trifling sales of Lehigh at 35¾. Western Bank sold at 64¾.

—The following banks have subscribed through us to-day for the new five per cent. Government bonds:—

First National, Bethlehem, Pa.	$198,000
National State Bank, Mount Pleasant, Iowa	52,000
First National Bank, Auburn, Me.	100,000
First National Bank, Pekin, Ill.	29,000
Total	$379,000

JAY COOKE & Co.,
Agents Treasury Department.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3900 Pa R 1 mt '89	104	10 sh West Bank	64¾
$1000 City 6s, New	101¾	8 sh Minehill R.	51¾
$900 do.	101¾	62 sh Penna R.	61¾
$10000 do.	101¾	200 sh O C & A R.	48¼
$500 Leh 6s, '84	85¾	100 do	48¼
$2000 do	85¾	100 sh Cata Prf	40¾
$1000 C & A m 6s, '89	93	100 do	40¾
$2000 Pa 6s, 1 se.	101¾	200 sh Reading R.	50·94
$1000 Pa R gen mt.	93	8 sh Leh V R.	59¾

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 115¾@116¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 112@112¼; do. 1865, 112¼@112¾; do., July, 1865, 110¾@111; do., July, 1867, 110¾@111; do. July, 1868, 111¼@111¾; 10-40s, 108¾@109. Gold, 110¾@111. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 114@114¼.

NARR & LADNER, BROKERS, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¼	10·50 A. M.	111⅜
10·10 "	111	10·52 "	111
10·30 "	110¾	10·55 "	111⅛
10·33 "	111	11·25 "	111

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 20.—The market for beef cattle was very active to day, and under the influence of a light supply, holders succeeded in realizing an advance of fully 1 cent per lb. We quote choice at 9@9¼c.; fair to good at 7@8¼c., and common at 5¾@6¾c per lb. Receipts, 885 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales to-day:—

Head.

37	Owen Smith, Lancaster county,	8@9¼.
53	D. Smyth & Bros., Lanc'r co. and Western,	7¼@9.
30	Dennis Smyth, do, do.	7¼@8¾.
25	A. Christy, Lancaster county,	8@9.
18	Jas. Christy, Lancaster co.,	7@8¾.
13	Dengler & McCleese, Chester co.,	7½@7¾.
27	P. McFillen, Lancaster county,	7¾@9½.
6	Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co.,	8¾.
75	James S. Kirk, Lancaster co.,	7@8¾.
11	B. F. McFillen, Lancaster,	8@8½.
52	Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co.,	7@8½.
100	J. J. Martin & Co., Western,	7@9½.
100	Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co.,	7@8½.
112	Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co.,	6@8½.
25	H. Chain, W. Penna.,	6½@7.
15	H. Chain, Jr., Western,	6@6½.
30	L. Frank, Lancaster co.,	7@8.
45	Gus. Schamberg, Western,	7¼@8¼.
45	Hope & Co., Lancaster co.,	7¼@8¼.
17	James Clemson, Lancaster county,	8@8¼.
12	A. Kimble, Chester co.,	7½@8¼.
12	L. Horne, Chester co.,	6½@6¾.
25	R. Maynes, Western,	6½@8¼.
17	Ecorn & Co., Lancaster co.,	7@8.
16	Blumenthal, Lancaster co.,	6@7.
11	J. A. Wallace, Lancaster co.,	8¼.

Cows and Calves are unchanged. Sales of 250 head at $40@70.

Sheep meet an active inquiry at a further advance. Sales at 6@6c. ₱ pound, gross. Receipts 11,000 head.

Hogs are coming forward slowly, but there is not much demand and prices are barely maintained. Sales of 3000 head at $10@10·50 for slop and $11@11·50 ₱ 100 pounds net for corn fed.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 20.—There is a strong demand for Cloverseed, but a at ome concession from recent current quotations; 500 bushels were disposed of in lots at 11¼@11½c. Timothy and Flaxseed are scarce. The former may be quoted at $7·25, and the latter at $2·10 per bushel.

There is no movement in Quercitron Bark, and holders continue to ask $31 per ton.

There is no spirit in the Flour market, the inquiry being confined almost exclusively to the wants of the home trade; sales of 600 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $5·75@6·25; Spring wheat extra family at $6·75@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do., at $6·75@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75, and St. Louis and other fancy brands at $8@9·50. Rye Flour is in small supply, and commands $6. Prices of Corn are unaltered.

The offerings of Wheat are small and prices are better. Sales of 1400 bushels Western red at $1·68@1·70; Pennsylvania do, do., $1·40; Delaware at $1·52. Rye commands $1·05. Corn is held firmly; sales of 800 bushels yellow at 84c. and Western mixed at 83c. Oats meet a fair inquiry, and 3000 bushels Pennsylvania Western sold at 65c.

Whisky is unchanged. Sales of Western iron-bound packages at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 20

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.	50	11 A. M.	59
2 P. M.	65		

SUN RISES..... 6 4 | MOON SETS..... ..
SUN SETS..... 6 11 | HIGH WATER..... 1·28

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, March 20.—Arrived, steamship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Eveline, Duch, Plymouth, do.
Schr J. S. Williams, Woodruff, Bridgeport, do.
Barge No. 813, Buggy, Bristol, do.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, ——, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Virginia, Hunter, from Charleston, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Leopard, Hughes, 24 hours from Boston, with mdse. to T. M. Richards.
Steamer Salvor, Sharpley, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer B. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. schr M. R. G., Ewart, 20 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr W. S. Costen, Waters, 4 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber and grain to Collins & Co.
Schr J. W. Haig, Brower, from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheetz.
Schr Criterion, Conwell, fm Rappahannock River.
Schr Sarah Jane, Osborn, from Cape May.

SAILED SATURDAY.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, Georgetown.

MEMORANDA.

Br. bark Argonaut, Flood, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, sailed from Queenstown previous to 4th instant.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 18.—15 barges leave in tow to night for Baltimore, light.

C. A. Noble, with iron, and P. Delamater, with crates, for Trenton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 18.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

G. C Gere, E. B. Timmons, B. C. Lake, E. B. Brooke, Zouave, D. R. White, Hamlet, A. J. Taylor, and James Frazier, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, March 20.—Tug Hudson arrived on Saturday with barges from Delaware City.

Tug Jefferson arrived from Delaware City yesterday with 9 barges.

L. S. C.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The real masters of this city wanted it on Friday for their own purposes, and they took it. Such streets as they did not happen to need they graciously allowed Americans to use—but otherwise "New Ireland" was taken possession of by men from "Ould Ireland," and the American was hustled into the side streets. The traffic along Broadway, and the main avenues through which the cars run, was completely suspended. It is the second time within a few weeks that the public have been taken by the neck and shoulders, as it were, and turned out of their own property. The entire civic administration is placed at the disposal of our Irish friends, from the Mayor to the police—the Mayor, indeed, is largely responsible for what he must know is a great abuse of law and authority. "It would be curious to know," says the *Express*, how many of the people now inhabiting the United States "are Irish, or the sons and daughters of Irish parents." It would be still more curious to know what degree of freedom will be allowed to the true American when the Irish have obtained the same ascendancy over the National Government which they have secured without a struggle over that of New York. If we may judge from our own experience, the Irish are no gentle masters when they have gained the upper hand. They do what they think proper with New York, and we hope men of business and private citizens who yesterday had their chief streets taken from them admire the arrangement. But as a correspondent recently told them, "Av they don't like it, they can lave it."

We wish that those persons at a distance who talk about Democracy in a *dilettanti* fashion, and think that it would not be bad for a change, and that it would be as well to give the country over to the Democrats by way of taking vengeance for Mr. Sumner, etc., could have been eye-witnesses of the condition of this city on Friday. We should like them to have seen their rulers face to face. Of course it will be said that the Democrats of this city are not fair samples of the Democrats in other parts of the country. But Tammany rules the Democracy everywhere, and the men we saw in the streets on Friday are the motive power of Tammany, and therefore they are fully entitled to be considered representative men. The truth is, that we in this city live under a Democratic government, and we see what Democratic principles lead to when they have reached their highest state of development. Wherever Democracy becomes as powerful as it is here, it will inevitably produce the same fruits which it has produced here—those, and no other. There will be a "Boss" at the head of affairs, and a handful of rascals doing all his dirty work in consideration of having their fortunes made. It is because we know this so well, from painful experience, that we are more anxious to see Republicans maintain their ground than to see Senator Sumner "revenged" on President Grant, or General Butler "get even" on Speaker Blaine.

A long lease of power is always dangerous to those who are in the enjoyment of it, and our own party seems destined to find out that a touch of adversity now and then is necessary to brace men up for the vindication of great principles. One of the worst signs at present is the cowardice with which men calling themselves good Republicans are ascribing the blame for all that is going amiss to the President, as if leaders in Congress and elsewhere had done nothing to weaken the party. We see at present clique after clique "rallying round" this or the other "distinguished" Senator or Representative; but as for any anxiety about the country, it seems to be the last thing thought of. We asked the grumblers the other day who was the man to restore harmony to the party—who was better entitled to public confidence than General Grant? Not one of them has ventured to come out and answer the question. Several correspondents have, indeed, written to us pretending to answer it. One, who signs his letter "A Voice from the People," says that what is wanted is the abolition of the income tax. Well, surely, Congress is the proper authority to scold about that. Another tells us that if the President would declare himself in favor of civil service reform, he would greatly strengthen himself. But it is well known that he is in favor of such a reform, and once more Congress blocks the way. The great source of weakness is that we have too many "leaders," and that they are more bent upon "paying off" their own "scores" than studying the real wants and wishes of the people. If you are going to run a muck at the President, it is only reasonable to ask you to produce the man who seems calculated to enlist a larger measure of popular support.

We earnestly hope that our friends in Connecticut will prepare to silence the premature rejoicings of the Democrats over their recent victory. On the first Monday in April they will have an opportunity of doing their part towards handing the country over to the Democrats, or keeping it under Republican rule—a rule, remember, which has been the means of reducing the debt about 204½ millions, and the interest about eleven millions, which has restored public credit, and brought gold down to 11 premium. All the abuse which can be heaped on General Grant's administration—all the cowardly slanders levelled at his wife and children by disappointed office-seekers—cannot get rid of these facts. There they stand, big enough for the whole world to see. Under Democratic rule it is quite probable that very little of the debt would have been paid off, although some of it might have been wiped off. Let us not run any risk of this or similar dangers. We beg our friends in Connecticut to be on their guard against a Democratic surprise, and to rebuke the cravens and fanatics who are going about whining that it is all over with the Republican party, because, forsooth, a majority of Republican Senators refused to replace Mr. Sumner on one of their committees.

THE STYLE BOUFFANT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There can be no doubt of it: Grundy *femme* has utterly routed Jenkins. A host of lady Mercuries, "swift-footed and winged-brained," with pens ready drawn, have scaled all the high places of interest in the country, from the blue room to the last criminal court, and put to flight the manly, long-established Paul Prys. The country is, no doubt, the gainer. It seems to be necessary for our development as a nation that we should be warned of all approaching marriages among the very ordinary fashionable people in New York or Washington, and be posted daily as to Mrs. Grant's lunch-table, or the frills on Madame Cataszy's petticoats. By all means, then, let these helps to civilization be furnished us by the keener-sighted sex, who throw themselves into the business *con amore*. We do not refer to the long-existing corps of lady correspondents, whose old notions of grave propriety are voted obsolete by this newer and more aspiring band. One of these last, we are told, went lately to a lady whose story has become historic, and, representing herself as a long-lost cousin, was admitted to her confidence and dressing-room, and the next day sent off to her New York employer a budget of Bonaparte family gossip, and a full description of the undraped arms and shoulders of the too confiding dame. Here are the very æsthetics of impudence. Jenkins can but admire and be silent.

But the point to which we wish to call attention is the introduction into our literature of a new style by these ladies. It is all their own. All subjects, from Santo Domingo to the hair of a new Senator, weigh alike in the alembic of their brains, and come back to us marked feminine food forever. Politics, finance, the fishery question, undergo the same treatment at their fair hands; are millinerized, so to speak; are befrilled and furbelowed with tags of school-girl sentiment, and dance down the stage upon us with as amazing silliness and simpers as the three conspirators in *La Grande Duchesse*. One leading political lady writer suggests that the difficult present question of annexation be "cooked as a national pie," and calls plaintively on "the coming woman to blot out at once Mason and Dixon's line, banish North, South, East, and West, and convert the nation into a conglomerate whole, a huge glacier, or a mountain bowlder." Are these prophetic hints? When women rule, are all Gordian knots, political and religious, over which our statesmen have wrangled themselves grey, to be snipped thus delicately by their pocket scissors? Are problems of moral and social science to be draped in infantine sentiment, and points in international policy illustrated in Congress debates, not by gibes or the lie given, but by apt quotations from Mrs. Hemans and L. E. L.? It is a dream of Arcady. We rejoice in that sweet femininity which already begins to soften and blush through man's ruder work. If this is the dawn, what may we not look for in the perfect day?

Meanwhile, as questions of state are not yet submitted to the manipulation of these lady writers, they have laid the soft violence of their hands upon individuals. Their touch confers swift apotheosis on each other; a lady candidate for the Presidency becomes "full-armed Minerva leaping out of the head of the democratic Jove;" one public woman is the "myth of Una," whatever that may be, and another the "Apostle John of the Contagious Disease Discussion." Now, this sweet gush, like school-girls' kissing, is very winning and attractive, when it is confined to each other. But we would suggest that rougher man must be acclimated by degrees to a drenching in rose-water before it is comfortable. A Congressman may be used to any amount of petting and deification from his wife over his pipe at home. But when he is proclaimed on the housetops to be a "babe-like Jupiter," does he like it? Why should the country be not only told that a certain retiring Senator "has saved millions of dollars to the Treasury," but invited to hear his sobs over his wife, dead years ago? How does Judge Welker relish being held up to the people as "made of colors that will wash, with the faith of many men and women pinned to him?"

New and peculiar effects suddenly open upon us in Congress. While Mr. O'Neill, of Philadelphia, "slips back into calm waters," Mr. Rainey has "fallen into a seat noiselessly as a snow-flake." "Codfish and cotton, Massachusetts and South Carolina, are represented by one man in an inky covering and shadowy halo of romance." The jaws of another gentleman "close with the force of two hundred years of bondage." A new colored member will naturally be subjected to keen criticism from men until, by his votes or speeches, he has proved his rank both in culture and native strength; but the feminine eye has swifter means of decision. "A handkerchief of pineapple origin peeping from the pocket of this Representative, photographs the exquisite gentleman." That is settled. Regarding the mulattoes, she exclaims ecstatically:—"Black men? No! White men? No! But tinted a shade the Eternal only knows how to mix!" But, "Alas! alas! what of all this?" she wails; "William B. Allison is no longer in his seat! Never again will the large brown eyes wander from floor to ceiling, seeking some soft receptive spot whereon to languish and to die." This is effective treament. The only question is, when the Salic law is reversed, is it to become universal? Is there no way by which a handsome Congressman can secure a title-deed to himself before he is torn limb from limb and held up to the gaze of the admiring public?

CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

From the N. Y. World.

The disgraceful history of Mr. Sumner's removal has called off public attention from the still more disgraceful character of the appointment made in his place. Compare the pecuniary integrity of the man put out with that of the man put in. At no time in the history of our country did its honor or its interests demand so clearly as now that the character of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations should be above suspicion. The questions between the United States and Great Britain have led to the unusually grave step of appointing a Joint High Commission, whose proceedings are now looked upon with interest by the civilized world. The British Government has sent here noblemen of high rank and statesmen of skill and character. The commission is to discuss the gravest questions of international law, and matters deeply affecting our national honor and interest. Diplomacy never dealt with problems more delicate or more far-reaching in their consequences. The treaty-making power is in fact in the Senate. Upon these questions the chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations in that body is the foremost man. He is the central figure so far as Congress is concerned. He is put forward to meet the noble and distinguished men of the British commission. Is Simon Cameron a fit man to hold that place? What has been his character, from early life down to the day he left the office of Secretary of War in disgrace? It cannot be said that the charges which blacken him are made only by political enemies. It was a Republican House of Representatives which passed the following censure upon his official conduct:—

Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing —— —— with the control of large sums of the public money, and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of this House.

This was the mildest form of censure his political friends could frame in view of the facts set forth by a committee made up mainly of Republican partisans.

It cannot be claimed for Mr. Cameron that he has any intellecttual fitness for the place he holds. He has made himself rich by those arts which the lowest minds can practise. In the debate upon the army frauds, Thaddeus Stevens, who was a defender of Mr. Cameron, upon the floor of the House of Representatives, admitted his want of capacity. We give the words of Mr. Stevens:—

As I have said already, I have not introduced the name of General Cameron in this debate. It is unpleasant to go into one's biography. It is true, as the gentleman has said, before the appointment of General Cameron to a place in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, I, together with eight or ten others of my colleagues, waited on Mr. Lincoln and protested against his appointment as a member of the Cabinet. We did not think he was the proper person to go there, nor did we think he had the capacity. We gave other strong reasons why he should not be appointed.

The Santo Domingo job is not the only thing "with money in it" which is to go through the hands of this committee; not only are vast sums involved in the question with Great Britain, but the negotiations can be made to tell upon the stock market. Mr. Sumner stood in the way of such things. When a President who "takes presents" and a Senate which reeks with corruption push an honest man out of his place, the British negotiators will be dull indeed if they do not take the hint. The *Tribune* has had much to say about the use of British gold in legislation about tariffs. Will it arouse its readers to the danger of its use at this time?

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

From the Mercantile Journal.

A comparison of the failures in the United States in 1870, with the annual statistics for the two previous years, exhibit an alarming increase in the aggregate losses of the entire country. In 1868, the failures in the United States showed losses amounting to $63,754,000, as compared with $75,054,000 in 1869 and $88,272,000 in 1870. This statement is certainly a startling one, showing as it does an increase of nearly twenty per cent. over the losses involved by the disasters of the two former years, and over thirty-three per cent. more last year than during 1868. It would certainly be unwise to attribute the majority of these losses to any one cause, where it is quite certain that most of them arise from a combination of circumstances, prominent among which are the laxity with which credit is regulated, the enormous expense of carrying on business, and the constantly diminished profits that are paid to traders. The real absolute wealth of a community is alone attainable from the soil, and when the number of producers is exceeded by the number of consumers, there must always be dull times, to be followed by depression and bankruptcy. The war entailed upon society an unnatural spirit of speculation, while it inaugurated a system depending for its success on inflated values, the services of an army of middlemen, and enormous gains.

It is the effort to continue this system that prevents the accumulation of surplus wealth, which is so necessary to material prosperity. Heavy expenses, high rates, excessive taxes, and the increased hazards that have unfavorably influenced personal property for the last few years, all contribute their quota to destroy men of limited capital and slender resources. The fact is apparent to the most superficial observer that the big fish are swallowing up the little ones. Monopolists are having their way in almost every field of domestic pursuit. Not that the fault is beyond remedy, but much of the trouble may be attributed to unwise co-operation, foolish strikes, extravagant expenditures, and over-trading. There are too many sellers of merchandise, and too few buyers; too many consumers, and too few producers. Reverse the present order of things. Allow economy to be the rule and not the exception; do not build up anticipations of success on a fictitious basis; employ capital in business only so far as it will be safe and profitable, and we shall have fewer causes of alarm from the advancing tide of commercial misfortunes.

We must not expect in many years to witness a time of unexampled prosperity; but very reasonably hope to advance gradually in wealth, and in the course of a few years, if unrestrained in the natural development of our vast and constantly accumulating resources, we shall have gained that position in industrial prosperity that we should long since have attained, had it not been for the happening of the Southern Rebellion.

The country at large appears to be very slow in learning these lessons of prudence that are so necessary to permanent success; much slower, in fact, than the commercial men who do business in our midst. As evidence of this fact we need only point to the table of statistics before referred to, in which it is set forth that the aggregate losses by failures of New York and Brooklyn in 1868 amounted to $31,634,008, against $21,370,000 in 1869, and $20,373,000; being a reduction of $11,061,000 in the three years.

It is very plain to perceive what dire consequences must result to our national wealth, providing the present imprudent management of commercial affairs is suffered to go on unchecked. However cautious we of the city may be, we are too dependent upon the country at large for our general prosperity, not to be seriously affected, while the evils that would afflict the nation would prove almost incalculable.

THE PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The difficulties with which that very important branch of the railroad connections of Baltimore, the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, has had to contend must be fresh in the recollection of all our readers. It will be remembered that the municipality of Baltimore originally loaned a million of dollars to the work, the whole line of which, as projected, from Cumberland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Pittsburg, is a distance of 148 miles. After the construction of fifty-eight miles of the road, from Pittsburg eastward, in which the means raised upon the credit of this city were used, it came to a halt, and made no progress during the war, its advantages, during the interval, of course inuring exclusively to Pittsburg and the limited section thus getting an outlet to that point. Meantime persistent and protracted efforts were made both in the Legislature and courts of Pennsylvania by antagonistic Pennsylvania interests (the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in fact) to vacate the charter, on account of the failure to complete the road; but these, after a long fight in both the Legislature and Courts, were successfully resisted, mainly by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Having got through this contest, it became necessary to cast about for means to complete the work, and about two years ago these directly interested in it at Pittsburg came to Baltimore, and joining with the large interests here which fully appreciated the great practical value of the measure, urged the city authorities to waive its first lien, the principal and accrued interest of the loan, then amounting to about $1,800,000, so as to effect a new loan on a first mortgage for four millions, with which to complete this most important work. This effort, which we strenuously supported at the time, was successful, though some were so injudicious as to advocate a sale of the city's interests, which might have been availed of to their own purposes by the very adversaries whom we had been combating triumphantly in the courts. The Baltimore and Ohio road at once took a million of the new loan at 90, and others of the bonds were readily disposed of, from time to time, among our Baltimore capitalists, till now the whole loan has been absorbed, the last of it, some $400,000, in the past few days, at 90 and interest, showing the confidence here felt in it as a first-class security. As the result of this wise liberality, this important road is now almost completed, the track-laying going on in both directions between Cumberland and Connellsville, and before the end of this month the whole of the iron will have been put down. All the bridges upon the road are to be of iron, and are contracted for at Baltimore and Pittsburg—mostly here—and nearly all will be up by the time the track is finished.

On this enterprise are based the efforts for an independent line from Pittsburg to Chicago—the Baltimore and Chicago extension. The completion of the Pittsburg and Connellsville road will add a heavy volume of trade to this city, and, with its Western connections, existing and in prospect, its influence upon the prosperity of Baltimore must be immense, and triumphantly vindicate the policy of having held on, through all trials, to the charter and the final accomplishment of the scheme by the waiver of our city's first lien upon the work. The city will now stand in the position of a second mortgage creditor upon a finished road of 148 miles in length, with only $4,000,000 taking precedence of it—a road which, no doubt, is, in due time, to be a very successful one, not only augmenting the trade of Baltimore, but serving to stimulate the growth and add value to much of the property of the city. The annual report of the Ohio and Baltimore Company for 1870, just issued, in alluding to the expected early opening of this line, says: "It is believed that no line heretofore opened in connection with the system of improvements of this company ever promised to command so large a business, or produce more important results in advancing the interests of great communities. Arrangements have been made for an increased equipment to meet the requirements of the large anticipated traffic." Low through rates must prevail on this line to Pittsburg, as the Northern Central Road, in connection with the Pennsylvania Road, offers direct competition for the traffic. The advantages which Baltimore offers the West—such points as Chicago and St. Louis—of a route two hundred miles shorter to the seacoast than any other, will, as regards the Northwest especially, be augmented by the opening of this line, and the very considerable amounts of heavy freights which the Baltimore Road has heretofore diverted from the New York roads will probably be materially increased in the future.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL, State Treasurer.

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REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL, State Treasurer.

2 14 eod t 4 10

OFFICE FIRE COMMISSIONERS, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT having been retired from service and the NEW DEPARTMENT placed in operation at 6 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING, the Board respectfully asks the co-operation of the public to assist them in their endeavors to make the Department a success.

The Board would return their sincere thanks to the Volunteer Department for their assistance and uniform good conduct while they were engaged in organizing.

JACOB LAUDENSLAGER, President.

Attest—JOHN R. CANTLIN. 3 16

OFFICE OF THE LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 230 SOUTH THIRD street, on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Five Directors, and such other business transacted as may then be presented. By order.

CHARLES WESTON, Jr., Secretary.

3 14 12t

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1871.

An instalment of Five Dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of the National Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 24th of March, 1871. By order of the Board of Directors.

3 8 4w JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwfs

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

5 20 tf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street. Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 302 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmwf

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusiv sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER, "First Manufacturer of Regulators, "Freiburg, Germany.

5 25

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

2 6 3m

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

3 21 1y

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

2 15 1mf

AUGUSTUS KINKELIN, TEACHER OF PIANO, can be engaged for Dancing, Parties, Entertainments, etc. Orders by mail from suburban residences punctually attended to. Residence, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 13 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 11 tp5

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD B CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street.

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 215

SAXON GREEN

is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers, 3 9 tf No. 124 N. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street

PHILADELPHIA,

WILL ON MONDAY, 13th INST.,

OPEN ONE CASE

BLACK SILKS,

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED THE PUBLIC.

Black Silk, warranted Lyons make, $1·50.

Black Silk, warranted Bellon's make, $2.

Black Silk, warranted Bellon's make, $2·50 to $5.

ONE CASE

Splendid Evening Silks,

ALL THE NEW SHADES,

AT LOW PRICES.

Hernani, 75c. Hernani, 87c. Hernani, $1·25.

One Case Tea Rose Poplins, 37½c., worth 62½c.

One Case Splendid Silk Serges.

One Case Splendid Blue and White Plaids, 75c., worth $1·25.

One Case Granite Poplins, 29 inches wide, 28c.

Ladies' Underwear.

A Large Assortment at only Half Market Rates.

Lawn Suits Complete. $3·50.

One Case more Pacific and Manchester Poplins, 12½c.

One Case of Black and White Plaids at 25c.

PRICES GUARANTEED.

Bring along your samples.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.

3 11 stuth3t4p

1853 "THORNLEY'S" 1871

Eighteenth Anniversary.

For eighteen years we have been on SPRING GARDEN St. and amid the mutations of Time we have went steadily on adding to our long and respectable list of FIRST-CLASS customers (and to our exchequer, of course) for all of which we to day present our

ANNIVERSARY THANKS,

And say that never in all the past have we offered a more complete stock of

Dry Goods

Than we have the pleasure of now presenting before the public.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

BLACK SILKS, SPRING DRESS GOODS, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS, RICH LINEN TABLE DAMASKS, MARSEILLES AND OTHER QUILTS, MUSLINS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, Etc.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

2 3 thstu4

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 South NINTH Street,

Have always on hand a complete assortment of

BLACK GOODS.

N. B.—HERNANIES A SPECIALTY.

2 25 tuths3mrp

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices, Holland Shades

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed

STORE SHADES made and lettered.

Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

3 7 tuths8m PHILADELPHIA.

HOISTS, OR ELEVATORS FOR ANY LOCATION or weight, operated by Independent Engine, Belts, Crank Ropes, or Pumps. For Contractors, Hotels, Factories, and Stores. The hand machines are operated with the least labor and sold at a low price. The balanced and power machines have the most Approved Safety Attachments. Hatchways arranged with rolling doors, opened and closed automatically as platform passes.

GEORGE C. HOWARD, No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

5 9 m

FORMING, EMBOSSING, PERFORATING, Cutting and Scoring machines, for Metals, Bonnets and Hats, Paper and other materials, MOULDS, Dies, Punches, and Cutters.

GEORGE C. HOWARD, No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

5 9 m

BOILERS, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL, SECtional Boilers, water in flues. The common Tubular, water outside of flues. Plain Cylinders, Tanks, Pans, and Digesters.

GEORGE C. HOWARD, No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Michael Dougherty has been held to bail for attempting to rob the store of William Marks & Co., at Eighth and Race streets.

—Thomas Sterling, of No. 1341 Pearl street, was stabbed in the abdomen at a fight on Pearl street. He refused to testify against his assailant, and the latter was discharged.

—William Meighan, a lad living at Eighth and Tasker streets, shot himself in the abdomen while playing with his father's revolver yesterday. The boy, it is feared, will die.

—The Fire Commissioners have directed that rubber bolsters be placed between the springs of hose carriages, and also to place the alarm-boxes not in the located engine-house, but in the nearest place fitted for the purpose.

—General Grant left last night for Washington.

—Hon. Richard Vaux said, at the meeting of the Central Association of Democrats, that "light had at last broken in the East," and he advised every Democrat to "overwhelm the party of bayonets, rings, and ruin."

—Simon E. Negle, a flagman at Brown street, on the Reading road, was found floating in the Schuylkill on Saturday by the Park Guard. There were no marks on the body to indicate violence, and his death is supposed to have been accidental.

—The thermometer at 3 P. M. yesterday indicated 61 degrees.

—John G. Ridgway, Esq., of the Law Association, has been appointed attorney for the prosecution of those Row officers who charge illegal fees.

—The military tax is being collected with much more success than last year.

—The art gallery in Fairmount Park is to be placed near the Green street entrance.

—In the month of May the Philadelphia Germans will hold a two-days' peace jubilee.

Domestic Affairs.

—General Butler will to-day renew his effort to introduce his anti-Ku-klux bill in Congress.

—Four burglars, with blackened faces, made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the First National Bank at Indiana, Pa., on Friday night.

—The police of New York made a descent upon some of the gambling dens of that city on Saturday night, and captured over half a dozen of them, together with the implements and five hundred prisoners.

—Daniel Ellis and his wife were murdered on Saturday morning in their house near Ypsilanti, Michigan. The brutal deed is supposed to have been perpetrated with an axe in the hands of Franklin Ellis, a son of the deceased. He was arrested in the evening while attempting to escape.

—Just before adjournment of the Senate on Saturday, Mr. Anthony gave notice that to-day he should ask the Senate to remain in session until his resolution limiting business to legislation on Southern disorders was disposed of.

—Judge Busteed, of the United States District Court of Alabama, decided on Saturday last, at Montgomery, that, under the Enforcement act, in all cases where there was complaint of attempt, on the part of two or more persons, to deprive any one of any right guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, that the Federal Courts had exclusive jurisdiction, and that State Courts were divested of jurisdiction.

Foreign Affairs.

—The death rate in Paris is greatly on the decline.

—A powder manufactory belonging to the Chinese Government, at Hong Kong, exploded recently, killing forty persons.

—The new Prussian *Cross Gazette* of Berlin says if French persecutions of returning Germans continue, a German army must re-occupy the environs of Paris, and possibly the city.

—The Chinese Government has paid $200,000 indemnity for the French property destroyed at Tien-tsin, and has appointed a Frenchman to the post of Imperial Interpreter, at a salary of $15,000. These concessions are regarded as full settlement of the claims growing out of the murderous outrage.

—A new rebellion is on the eve of breaking out in Japan. Prince Satsuma has withdrawn his troops from Yeddo, and every apprehension is entertained of an early renewal of hostilities. Sixteen German vessels were, at last accounts, blockaded at Yokohama for alleged violation of the revenue laws.

—Mexico is preparing for revolution. The opponents of the re-election of Juarez have a majority in Congress, and it is proposed to enact a law interdicting the candidacy of the President. If the enactment becomes a law Juarez will disregard it, and there are prospects of revolutions and counter-revolutions.

—The situation in Paris is hourly growing more grave. Some blood has already been shed in the streets. Captured insurgents are immediately rescued, the citizens and soldiers fraternize, and there are indications of a repetition of the bloody scenes of 1848. Fully organized battalions of National Guards have marched into Montmartre shouting "Vive la Republique!" The purposes of the insurgents are still indefinite. It is evident that there is a desire on the part of the rebellious people to absolutely ignore the Bordeaux Government, and establish another of their own choice in Paris.

Terrible Story—Suicide of the Rev. Mr. Van Doran.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday has the following particulars of a sad affair reported by telegraph:—

About 6 o'clock last evening Officer Mackrell saw a man sitting on a board pile on Water street, but paid no attention to him. About 10 o'clock, however, in making his rounds, he found him in the same place, and on going to him, discovered he was insensible. Thinking the man was drunk he called assistance, and procuring a wheelbarrow the man was brought to the lock-up. The doctor at once discovered that he had taken laudanum, and procuring a stomach-pump, attempted to relieve him, but it was too late. The drug had done its work, and the man died about a quarter after twelve, while they were working to resuscitate him.

The papers found in his possession indicate him to be Rev. J. G. Van Doran, a German minister. It appears from one of them that he was a missionary in South America from 1836 to 1852. Among other papers was found a letter from his wife dated at Chambersburg, upon the back of which was written in pencil, "J. G. Van Doren is a self-murderer," and "Spring alley, No. — bad folks." A number of testimonials of good character and standing in his church, and recommending him to the sympathies of the German people, signed by several German ministers in this city, Allegheny, and Birmingham, were also among his papers. So far as could be ascertained from his papers, no cause was assigned for the rash act. He was apparently about fifty-five or sixty years of age, and a man of fine personal appearance.

—"The prisoner has a very smooth countenance." "Yes, he was ironed just before he was brought in. That accounts for it."

—Whatever Midas touched was turned into gold. In these days, touch a man with gold, and he'll turn into anything.

—Maine offers to every able bodied male Swede a farm of one hundred acres, and exemption from taxation until 1876.

MAD DOG.

Hydrophobial Sensation in St. Louis—A Man and a Boy Terribly Bitten.

The Missouri *Republican* of the 15th inst. says:—

Yesterday morning about six o'clock an unwonted excitement was raised on Myrtle street, between Fifth and Sixth, by a most furious mad dog. A boy named Martin Bertlum was passing along Myrtle street and saw a large white dog lying near the sidewalk. Not apprehending any danger, he passed quite close to the spot, when the brute, with a sudden spring, seized him by the arm. The boy screamed loudly, and the dog, after shaking him, threw him to the ground and dashed up Myrtle street.

Near the corner of Sixth it sprang at a man named Henry McDermot, almost before he was aware of its approach, and seized him by the upper part of the arm. So savage and powerful was the attack that the man was thrown to the ground, but quickly regained his feet, and drawing a revolver, fired at the dog several times, without, however, fatal effect. At this time the neighborhood had been thoroughly alarmed, and Captain McDonough, chief of police, who lives on Myrtle street, ran out of his house, half dressed, with an immense Derringer ready for active service. An immediate pursuit of the dog was commenced, in which several police officers, the chief, and some citizens participated. The mad dog was finally killed, after repeated shots had been fired, near Seventh and Clark avenue.

Having put an end to the ravages of the raging brute, the Chief of Police immediately caused the two persons bitten to come to the residence of Dr. Hodgens, Sixth and Myrtle, to have their injuries attended to. The boy was found to have been shockingly bitten, the teeth having been forcibly driven against the bone. Dr. Hodgen cut the flesh out affected by the bite, involving severe pain and great loss of blood to the boy, who, however, stood the operation like a hero. A similar operation was performed on the man, McDermott, who was also badly torn.

BANKS.

CAPITAL, $200,000.
Authorized Capital, $500,000.
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
Since organization, March 10, 1869,
$40,000.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

Fourth National Bank
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 723 ARCH STREET.

J. HENRY ASKIN, President.
JAMES HOPKINS, Vice-President.
EDWARD F. MOODY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. Henry Askin, James Hopkins, Albert C. Roberts, Samuel Miller, John Farcira, John Bardsley, E A Shallcross, Samuel J. Creswell, Jr, Joseph B. Baker. [3 9thsm 6t

FINANCIAL.

Bowles Brothers & Co.

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

No. 19 WILLIAM Street

New York,

ISSUE

Credits for Travellers

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,

IN SUMS TO SUIT. [1 7 3m

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60t† Finance Committee.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA'S N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe

MERCHANTS' FUND.

This institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylania in 1854, its benign object being to furnish relief to indigent Merchants of the City of Philadelphia, especially such as are aged and infirm. The claims upon the fund are so numerous that the appropriations for the relief of its beneficiaries are already in excess of the regular income, and it is with the hope of enlisting more general sympathy and aid in sustaining this excellent charity that the Managers make this appeal to our citizens. Contributions received by either of the undersigned. Life Membership, $50. Annual Membership, $5.

MANAGERS.

Thomas Robins, William C. Ludwig, Arthur G. Coffin, James C. Hand, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Benjamin Orne, James B. McFarland, Edward C. Knight, Richard Wood, John Mason, William Cummings, Wm. H. Bacon, Edward L. Clarke, John Welsh, Thomas C. Hand, J. V. Williamson, A. J. Derbyshire, John D. Taylor, John H. Atwood.

WILLIAM B. BACON, Treasurer,
No. 317 WALNUT Street.
2 23 †

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street, Room No. 2.
ST. LOUIS, March 2, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, April 3, 1871, for furnishing the Subsistence Department U. S. A.:—

68 pounds mess pork.
40,000 pounds of bacon—clear sides.
181,000 pound of double extra flour.
18,000 pounds of hard bread.
11,000 pounds of corn meal—kiln dried.
15,000 pounds of beans—white navy.
6,000 pounds of split peas.
4,500 pounds of rice—Carolina.
600 pounds of hominy.
17,000 pounds of green Rio coffee.
1,000 pounds of Rio coffee—roasted.
6,000 pounds of brown sugar
1,500 gallons of whisky vinegar.
3,400 pounds of candles—adamantine.
8,000 pounds of extra family soap.
27,500 pounds of salt.
500 pounds of pepper—black.
4,500 pounds of hams—sugar-cured.
17,000 pounds of choice family flour.
3,500 pounds of dried apples.
500 pounds of dried peaches,
1,200 pounds of raisins.
175 gallons of pickled cucumbers.
50 gallons of pickled onions.
375 gallons of sauerkraut.
352 dozen cans of milk.
3,200 pounds of lard.
7,000 pounds of butter.
1,000 pounds of cheese.

Information as to kind of packages, condition, etc. etc., can be obtained on application at this office.

C. B. PENROSE,
3 13 † Captain, C. S., U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD.
FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
Third Story Union Bank Building,
MARCH 1, 1871.

Proposals are invited for dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll leading to this city. Proposals, to be *sealed* and in *duplicate*, *endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of 1st day of APRIL, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. About 75,000 cubic yards, more or less, to be removed. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. The object is to attain a depth of 22 feet at mean low water. The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity in cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal, and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of Proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
3 2 Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, south-east corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL
3 11 16 18 23 Secretary.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, OFFICE A. C. S.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
March 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1871, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during the two months commencing May 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

WILLIAM PRINCE,
3 15 6t First Lieut. Ord., A. C. S.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHI
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 17 24t

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y†

SNOWDEN & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

SHAFTING AND GEARING, PULLEYS Hangers and Couplings, Speeds calculated, Shafting and Gearing arranged.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m† No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

SHEARING, ROLLING AND MEASURING, Fulling, Napping and Brushing Machines for Carpets, Cloths, and Prints. Shear both sides at once, measure accurately, rolls the goods to retain length, width, and finish. Blades repaired and ground. Superior Loom Temples,
5 9m† GEO. C. HOWARD,
No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

A NEW AND ELEGANT

BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,

East Side of Logan Square,

Three Doors above Sumner St.,

Replete with all modern conveniences,

WILL BE SOLD ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

POSSESSION AT ONCE. CAN BE SEEN AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY. 2 11 tf

ELEGANT STORE FIXTURES,

With Marble Counters, Large Fire-proof, Desk Letter Press, etc., will be sold cheap for cash; good trade.

No. 836 CHESNUT STREET UNDER THE CONTINENTAL. 12 15 tf

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT. A large double stone Mansion, Stable, Ice-house, etc., with Lands. Situated within ten minutes walk of a station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and twenty-five minutes ride of the city, and hourly trains running. Apply at No. 113 South WATER Street, below Chesnut. 3 17 3t*

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING No 317 South FIFTH street, below Spruce. Good house and lot 20x150 feet to a wide back street. Apply to S. WAGNER, JR., 3 15 6t No. 627 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.

A STORE,

On Chesnut or Eighth Street.

ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND FULL PARTICULARS,

"F. B. K."

2 6 EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Desirable Real Estate.

WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Payable in good and available trade, and partly in cash. Address
2 4 tf "Box 1734, Philadelphia Post Office."

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,
2 18† No. 429 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,

SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.

Store and Dwelling,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.

Apply on premises. 3 14 tf

GERMANTOWN. — TWO DESIRABLE Houses to rent, handsomely and completely furnished; one for the year and one for the summer. Also, several properties for sale. Apply to
WILLIAM H. BACON,
3 18 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY Store, No 45 S. Fourth street. Immediate possession. Apply to
CHARLES J. KEEN,
3 17fmw3t* No. 325 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—A NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story Store, Nos. 36 and 38 Strawberry street. Apply to
WILLIAM W. KEEN,
3 17fmw3t* No. 325 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.—ON MODERATE TERMS, very desirable store, No. 224 MARKET Street, 21 by 10 feet. 3 16 tf

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE.

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment
Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 168 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmwem

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—all that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Sym Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 293 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which, is now upon the premises.

1 awt M8 D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw t5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,
THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870. 3 16†

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM J. BINNEY, acting executor of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, March 23d, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEORGE M. CONARROE,
3 9fmw5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY MANN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of CHARLES DICKLE and REUBEN S. JACOBY, Executors of MARY MANN, dec'd, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, March 22, A. D., 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

J. COOKE LONGSTRETH,
3 8wfm5t Auditor.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

All keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart are hereby notified that if they refuse or neglect to make application for license, and procure the same, within the time prescribed by law, and who continue to sell, will be promptly proceeded against, as required by the provisions of the act of Assembly.

FURMAN SHEPPARD,
District Attorney.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.

The act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, requires that all keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for license in the month of March only. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced,

ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
JAMES BAIN,
City Commissioners.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 618 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
GRAND CONCERT
BY
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, 1871.
GRAND MILITARY BAND,
in an Entire New Uniform.
CHOICE SELECTIONS OF
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
Tickets, 50 cents each.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. 4 1 2 4 13

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS,
Assisted by the celebrated pianist, MISS ANNA MEHLIG, AND HIS SUPERB ORCHESTRA,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 31,
AND ONE GRAND MATINEE ON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 1.
Tickets at North's Music Store and Academy.
FRIDAY EVENING, MR. ALFRED STIMMEL'S BENEFIT. 3 20 mwf 3t

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LEGITIMATE DRAMA
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
MONDAY—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
TUESDAY—ST. MARC.
WEDNESDAY—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
NOTICE.
On and after this date
TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE BOX OFFICE
from 9 until 4 o'clock, after which hour, and until 6 o'clock, they may be had at the
FLORAL REPOSITORY, No. 1211 CHESNUT St.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
LOTTA'S FOURTH WEEK. HOUSES PACKED.
MONDAY, EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 o'clock,
in Brougham's dramatization of
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
LOTTA } ..... as LITTLE NELL
} ..... as THE MARCHIONESS
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
SATURDAY—ONLY LITTLE NELL MATINEE.
MONDAY NEXT—HEART'S EASE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 20,
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
The successful Irish Drama, by Falconer, entitled
THE MEN IN THE GAP;
OR, INNISFALLEN.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as..... Terrence O'Ryan
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as..... Maggie Maguire
with the beautiful song of "Killarney Lakes."
In act fourth will be shown a new and
MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA,
with New and Beautiful Scenery.

FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.
ROTHERMEL'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
AT
No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.
From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
All who have not yet seen this great Picture should not fail to do so before its removal. 2 25

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S
MANUFACTORY OF
Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,
GREEN Street, above Seventh,
1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR
Chromos 25 Per Cent.
This includes
ALL CHROMOS PUBLISHED,
AMERICAN AND OTHERS.
FRAMES of every character equally as cheap.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf

FISHING TACKLE.

TO SPORTSMEN.
THE OLDEST FISHING TACKLE STORE IN THE CITY.
(40 years established.)
SAMUEL SPANG,
No. 148 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Just received direct from England, a full and varied assortment of FISHING TACKLE, as follows:
2000 dozen Best English Trout Flies, to suit the season.
A full supply of Fine English Trout Rods and Books.
2000 Best Savannah Fishing Rods, 25 to 30 ft. long.
Also, a full supply of R. Hemming & Son's superior quality of Fish Hooks, Limerick & Kirby, s etc. etc.
Gut Snoods, Silk, Silk and Hair, Grass Lines of every description. Also, Bamboo Rods, 17 to 18 feet.
Seines made to order.
Sole importer (for 40 years) of the GENUINE HAARLEM OIL. 3 7 tuthslm

STAIR RODS, STEP PLATES,
GAS TORCHES, GAS TURNERS, WAX TAPERS, Etc. Etc.,
On hand and for sale by
WILER & MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS,
3 10 1m No. 225 South FIFTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 20 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1871.

THE REBELLION IN PARIS.

DESPITE the many terrible dangers and calamities which have recently threatened Paris, a considerable portion of her citizens are now engaged in invoking new horrors. Instead of welcoming peace they are generating a sanguinary civil war, and provoking the destruction of the remnants of prosperity which survive the siege. The enormities of the old revolution are repeated; brutal and unreasoning fanaticism rules the hour; generals of the French army are massacred by the Parisian mobs, which defy the Government established by the national will of France. No parallel for such an extraordinary demonstration can be found in American history, but the nearest approach to it is furnished by the draft riot in New York in 1863. The vile, villainous, ignorant, desperate, prejudiced, and unprincipled elements which were embodied in that ebullition of the worst ingredients of the Democracy of New York city bear a decided resemblance to the Parisian rioters of to-day; but in justice to the latter, it should be acknowledged that they have in their ranks some better men than the miscreants of Gotham. Both demonstrations, however, display intense ignorance of the obligations of citizenship, the most selfish disregard of the general welfare, and close alliance with the criminal enemies of society, who, as idle vagabonds, thieves, cutthroats, convicts, and desperadoes, cherish deadly hostility at all times to every form of social order.

One of the pretexts for the late uprising is an allegation that the present Government will strive to re-establish a monarchy; and this allegation has induced some well-disposed Parisians to look with comparative favor upon the rebellious movement, and also furnished the National Guard with an excuse for fraternizing with the mob. M. Thiers' answer to this charge, however, is that such revolts constitute the greatest possible danger to the republic, and that if they are continued they will necessarily destroy republicanism; and this seems the true common-sense view of the situation. The Red Republicanism of Paris, like the Dead Rabbit Democracy of New York, is incompatible with permanent and just popular rule; and the French Government will only discharge an imperative duty if it literally fulfils its avowed intention to enforce peace and maintain order at all hazards.

The inaugural speech of M. Thiers, which was published some days ago in THE TELEGRAPH, is replete with wisdom. He earnestly beseeched his countrymen to address all their energies, for the present, to the paramount task of restoring order, repairing the waste of the war, reorganizing industry, building bridges, and relieving France from the presence of the enemy; and promised that when this was done, he would use his best energies to secure a fair test of public opinion in regard to the character of the future National Government. Unless there are wonderfully good grounds for suspecting the good faith of M. Thiers, the course he thus marked out should, in view of the fact that his Cabinet is composed of men representing all the prominent parties, secure the temporary confidence of all good citizens. And, under the circumstances, the opposition manifested by the Parisian outbreak forces an issue between the domination of a Parisian mob and the will of forty millions of Frenchmen, in which the latter should strive to gain not merely a transient victory, but to establish forever a system under which Paris would cease to rule France.

GENERAL CHARLES M. PREVOST.

A SPECIAL despatch from Washington foreshadows the appointment of General Charles M. Prevost as Collector of the port of Philadelphia to succeed Hon. Henry D. Moore. The appointment of General Prevost will be an attempt on the part of the President to unite the contending factions of the Republican party, and it should do so. Whether the politicians are satisfied or not, however, the public at large are likely to be, as the prospective Collector has many qualifications for the position, and he will undoubtedly administer the affairs of the Custom House in a satisfactory manner. He stands very high in this community as a business man and a gentleman, and he has had several years' experience as a Deputy Collector, which has initiated him thoroughly into all the details of Custom House business. The President could scarcely make a better appointment or one that will give more general satisfaction. General Prevost, besides being an estimable private citizen and a well-trained business man, has a first-rate war record. He entered the service as colonel of the 118th Pennsylvania Regiment, which was recruited by the Corn Exchange to the full standard in one month, and was mustered into service on August 3, 1862. At the battle of Antietam he was in the reserve, but on September 20, 1862, while proceeding to Sheppardstown, West Virginia, his regiment was subjected to a galling fire, and Colonel Prevost, while carrying the colors to the front to check a momentary wavering of his men, was severely wounded and was carried from the field. In this engagement 282 men out of 800 were killed, wounded, or missing. On March 13, 1865, Colonel Prevost was breveted brigadier-general for his gallantry in this engagement.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE opponents of the Penn Square site for the public buildings have succeeded in bringing before the Legislature a variety of projects, all of which are ostensibly aimed at the plan for placing the buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, but which are in reality intended to defeat the will of the people of Philadelphia as expressed at the election in October last, and to prevent the public buildings from being removed from their present location. This subject has been so thoroughly discussed in all its bearings that the citizens of Philadelphia certainly cannot be beguiled into believing that outraged virtue inspired the clamor against the so-called "intersection job," and it will be an insult to the people of Philadelphia if the Legislature attempts to interfere in behalf of a ring of property-holders on Fifth and Sixth and Chesnut and Walnut streets, after the emphatic expression of public opinion given last October. The Legislature adopted the proper method of settling the controversy with regard to the site for the new buildings, which every citizen acknowleges to be necessary, by ordering a popular vote. The vote was taken, and the Washington Square people found themselves very decidedly in the minority. Instead of submitting, as they were bound in honor to do, they immediately started a new issue, and after embarrassing the commissioners as much as possible by judicial proceedings, they have now begun a grand lobbying game at Harrisburg, and with the half-a-dozen or more bills which pliant members of the Legislature are advocating, they hope by hook or by crook to either retain the public offices in the present shanties, or to procure the erection of the new buildings upon the site which has been so emphatically rejected by the citizens of Philadelphia. It is certainly laughable to find those who roared with indignation over the prospective cost of a handsome architectural pile at the intersection of Broad and Market streets advocating the purchase of additional ground in order to allow the Penn Squares to remain vacant. This is economy with a vengeance, and the citizens of Philadelphia should resolutely protest against the purchase of any additional territory either from the Pennsylvania Railroad or from private individuals, when there is an ample sufficiency for all the purposes of the new municipal buildings already in possession of the city. The Penn Squares contain all the ground, and more, than is necessary for the accommodation of all the public buildings Philadelphia will need for half a dozen generations, and it will be time enough to buy more land when the structures which it is proposed to put up become too crowded for comfort. This is a matter which the people of the year of our Lord 2071 can attend to for themselves much better than we can attend to it for them. The people of the present generation have declared emphatically, by their votes at a general election, after a thorough and exhaustive discussion of the subject, that the public buildings shall be placed upon the Penn Squares, and it will be a gross outrage if the Legislature attempts to interfere further in the matter otherwise than to aid in carrying out the will of the majority as expressed last October.

The property-holders about Washington and Independence Squares had a perfect right to advocate their favorite sites and to present their side of the question to the public in the most favorable manner they were able, but after the question was decided by a popular vote, it was impudent, to say the least of it, to carry on the controversy any longer. Their present performances are not only impudent but scandalous in the highest degree, and Philadelphia will be the laughing-stock of the nation if a little ring of men who are engaged in the business of letting offices are able to defeat the Penn Square project after all, and to procure the erection of the new public buildings upon the site which a majority of the voters have rejected. All the Legislature has to do now is to mind its own business and to allow the people of Philadelphia to mind theirs. If there is no interference, the probabilities are that we will have a City Hall in a few years that will be a credit to the city, whereas if the Legislature passes any of the bills now before it, confusion will only be worse confounded, and the controversy will be indefinitely prolonged without benefit to anybody. The people of Philadelphia certainly will not submit to have themselves overridden in an affair of this kind for the benefit of a small number of persons who are afraid that their property will be less valuable if the courts and municipal offices are removed from their present location; and as the Penn Square site has been chosen, so will it certainly be used, in spite of the Chinese thunder with which the anti-Penn Squareites have been attempting to terrify their adversaries.

OBITUARY.

General Clement Thomas.

General Clement Thomas, whose life was sacrificed by the red-handed insurgents in Paris on Saturday, had taken a prominent part in the tumultuous history of France. He was born at Libourne in the year 1812, and, after receiving a good education in Paris, entered the military service as a volunteer, attaining to the rank of quartermaster in the 9th Cuirassiers. For taking part in the Luneville conspiracy of 1835 he was tried during the month of April of the same year, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. With M. Gainard and several others, however, he succeeded in escaping from St. Pelagie prison and taking refuge in England. Here he remained until the proclamation of the amnesty, when he returned to France and engaged in journalism, being attached to the editorial staff of the *National* newspaper. After the revolution of February, 1848, he obtained a Government office in the Department of Gironde, where he was elected a representative to the Constituent Assembly. Returning to Paris in the interval, he was chosen the colonel of the 2d Legion of the National Guard, and for his conduct during the affair of May 15 was promoted to the rank of general, and appointed commander-in-chief of the National Guards of the capital, in place of M. de Courtais. Soon after, however, his speech in the Assembly on the subject of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, which he designated a bauble of vanity, brought him into disfavor, and he was forced to relinquish his command to General Changarnier. He remained in the Constituent Assembly, voting with the moderate democrats, until the election of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte as President, when he joined the opposition ranks. A candidate for re-election, he was driven into private life by defeat, but continued to oppose Napoleon actively, especially after the re-establishment of the Empire. He took no part in the struggle with Prussia until November last, when he was appointed by the Government of Defense commander-in-chief of the National Guard, a position which he held until February 15 following, when he was succeeded, on resigning, by General Vinoy. During the period of his command, however, he does not appear to have been very active. On Saturday morning he was captured by the Communist insurgents in the capital, and in the evening put to death after a short and summary trial. He has become the first important victim of the infamous conspiracy against law and order which has Paris fairly in its grip, but his innocent blood will assuredly be fully avenged.

Ex-Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, LL. D.

Ellis Lewis, a most able jurist of this State, and at one time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in West Philadelphia yesterday, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Lewisburg, York county, Pa., May 16th, 1798. He commenced life as a printer, but afterwards studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. After attaining considerable practice and distinction, he was appointed to the position of Deputy Attorney-General in 1824, and in 1832 he was elected to the State Legislature. In January, 1833, he was appointed Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania; and in October, 1833, Presiding Judge of the Eighth Judicial district. In January, 1843, he was appointed Presiding Judge of the Second Judicial district. In 1851 he was elected, under the new law making the judges elective, to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In December, 1854, he became Chief Justice of that Court, and was unanimously renominated by the Democratic Convention for re-election in 1857, but declined, and retired to private life. In 1854 he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the criminal code of Pennsylvania. His acquaintance with medical jurisprudence gained for him the honorary degree of M. D. from the Philadelphia College of Medicine. He also received the degree of LL. D. from the Transylvania University and from Jefferson College. The opinions of Judge Lewis have frequently been cited with approval by the most eminent writers upon jurisprudence. He was the author of an "Abridgment of the Criminal Law of the United States," and he frequently contributed to the periodical literature of the day.

Judge Lewis lived in retirement in West Philadelphia for many years. His health had been declining for some time past, and his death was not unexpected.

NOTICES.

SPRING SALE
OF
FINE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.
An entirely new stock. By far the largest and most varied, the most elegantly made up, in new and stylish modes, well sewed and handsomely trimmed; grave and gay, to suit all tastes—boys of six or men of sixty.
Scale of Prices—*Cheap*, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
have now opened, after months of preparation, a stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, which far surpasses even their former efforts.
They will be disposed of by a
LIVELY AND QUICK SALE,
to insure which they have put the lowest figures possible on every article in store.
ADVICE—Come and see for yourself.
Secure a "first pick" in the stock.
Register your orders early in the Custom Department.
Ask your wife to examine our Boys' Clothing.
Buy your Shirts, Cravats, etc., in our enlarged Gents' Furnishing Department.
OAK HALL BUILDING,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.
A SPECIALTY.
SILK CHAIN
TAMISE GRENADINE
at $1,
50 PER CENT. UNDER GOLD COST.
A NEW AND HANDSOME MATERIAL.
ELY, HUNSBERGER & ELY,
No. 1126 CHESNUT Street,
3 18 2t

EYRE
AND
LANDELL,
ARCH & FOURTH Sts.
NEW SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW LACES,
NEW JAPANESE.
1 27 mwf3mrp

HATS AND CAPS.
WILLIAM H. OAKFORD,
HATTER,
No. 913 CHESNUT Street,
SPRING STYLES NOW READY.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
P. S.—SOLE AGENT FOR AMIDON'S NEW YORK HATS. 3 10 fmw13trp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOSals for Supplying Furniture to the Public Schools," will be received by the undersigned, corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, for supplying furniture to the schools of this district.
By order Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
3 20 3t Secretary.

CLOTHING.
603 and 605 Chesnut St.
ROCKHILL & WILSON.
THE PUBLIC
ARE INVITED TO CALL AND
EXAMINE OUR
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
New Spring Goods,
Now Ready.
ROCKHILL & WILSON.
603 and 605 Chesnut St.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
OUR NEW STOCK,
Far exceeding in
VARIETY OF DESIGN
and
COLOR
Anything we have ever had,
PERFECT AND COMPLETE,
Is offered at rates
LOWER
Than it has been possible to sell for years.

CARRIAGES, ETC.
GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING PHÆTONS, JENNY LINDS,
BUGGIES, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
All WORK WARRANTED to be of the best WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING.
REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

PIANOS.
Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS',
PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

FINANCIAL.
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE
OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,
We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Has been thoroughly renovated, refitted, and newly furnished by
GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
Of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., and Columbia House, Cape May, N. J. 3 15 19t

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,
1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.
THE BEST SHIRT BOSOMS.
Our Shirt Bosoms are celebrated for the superior style in which they are made, and for great durability.
Linen Shirt Bosoms at all prices from 25 cents up.
MILLIKEN'S GOLDEN-FLAX LINENS,
Undoubtedly the best and cheapest Linens in the market. A full line now open.
Richardson's Housewife Linens. Medium Linens.
Light Medium Linens for Ladies. Fine Bosom Linens.
LOWER PRICES FOR LINENS.
We are pleased to announce to our customers that
We have made a
Great Reduction from Last Season's Prices.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street,
Has now open a complete stock in
Chene Silks, Stripe Silks,
Black Silks, Black Hernanis,
Summer Poplins,
Plaid Poplins and Serges.
New Styles in Ladies' Suits made to order.
A LARGE STOCK OF LACES just received,
WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
Also, LAMA LACE SHAWLS.

JEWELRY ETC.
THE GENUINE AND ONLY MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY,
No. 1022—1022—1022—1022
CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia,
AND
No. 751 BROADWAY, New York,
ARE THE
ONLY AGENCIES
in America at which the
GENUINE MILTON GOLD JEWELRY
can be obtained. The unprecedented success which has attended the introduction of the goods of this company in New York has induced the managers to establish an agency at
No. 1022—1022—1022—1022
CHESNUT Street, for the sale of their elegant and celebrated goods, which will be opened to the Philadelphia public on
THURSDAY, March 23.
These goods were sold by the leading jewellers in London and Paris for four years as genuine gold, before the secret was discovered, and since their introduction in this country have been extensively patronized and worn by the elite of New York city. The
MILTON GOLD JEWELRY,
for ornaments, is in all respects
EQUAL TO VIRGIN GOLD,
The Company guarantee their goods to retain their exquisite brilliancy of finish and
BEAUTY OF COLOR,
and to stand the tests of the most powerful acids. The best American jewellers are defied to distinguish them from
PURE GOLD,
except by weight.
The American Agents for the Milton Gold Jewelry have adopted the popular
AMERICAN ONE DOLLAR PLAN
for the sale of these goods, thus placing them at once within the
REACH OF ALL CLASSES!
The goods of the Milton Gold Jewelry Company have within the past two years established a reputation and attained an immense sale in England and France, and are now worn by the ARISTOCRACY, NOBILITY, and BON TON of Europe, and are being extensively substituted for the expensive gold jewelry which has heretofore been worn. All the goods are of the latest and most elegant patterns and designs, many of them being beautifully chased, engraved, and enamelled. The Company guarantee that their salesroom shall at all times contain an assortment embracing
EVERY ARTICLE OF JEWELRY,
such as
BRACELETS, SETS, LADIES' AND GENTS' PINS, RINGS, SEALS, LOCKETS,
PENCILS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, SHIRT STUDS, CHAINS, ETC. ETC.
The goods of the Milton Gold Jewelry Company are so close an imitation of genuine gold, that the English Government deemed it proper to enact a law making it a criminal offense to sell this jewelry unless
"MILTON GOLD"
was stamped or marked on the cards or tags, so that purchasers need not be deceived.
There is now a large amount of spurious English coin in circulation made of the Milton Gold. The only means by which it can be detected is by weight, so it can be seen from that fact that the article must be an exact imitation.
WE EARNESTLY REQUEST OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC a close and critical examination of our goods, feeling perfectly satisfied that they will give the same satisfaction in the United States that they have given in England and France. The
CHOICE OF ANY ARTICLE
FOR ONE DOLLAR!!
SALESROOM,
1022—1022 CHESNUT STREET, 1022—1022
will be opened
THURSDAY, MARCH 23.
3 20 MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY.

SOAP.
SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
3 15 wfm2m Philadelphia and New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.
"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.
"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.
"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.
"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.
"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.
Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by
J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,
3 18smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

JEWELRY, ETC.
THE MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY have concluded to make their headquarters at CUTTER'S, No. 712 CHESNUT Street, the old and well-known Dollar Store.
THE MILTON
GOLD JEWELRY
ANSWERS EVERY PURPOSE OF PURE GOLD, EXCEPT IN VALUE.
THE COMPANY GUARANTEE THEIR GOODS TO WEAR THE SAME AS GOLD,
and always to retain their color, and stand the test of the strongest acids.
THEY DEFY EVEN THE BEST JEWELLERS IN AMERICA TO TELL THEIR GOODS FROM GOLD IN ANY OTHER WAY EXCEPT BY WEIGHT.
THE ONE DOLLAR STORE,
No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
the Company have rented temporarily, for the purpose of introducing their goods in America.
They will OPEN
MONDAY, MARCH 20.
The Agent in America for the Milton Gold Jewelry will accept
THE POPULAR
ONE DOLLAR PLAN
for the sale of these Goods, in order to bring them at once within the reach of all classes.
The Milton Gold Jewelry within the last year has had an immense sale in England and France, and is worn by the aristocracy and nobility of Europe, and is fast taking the place of Gold Jewelry that has heretofore been worn.
The goods are of the most elegant patterns, and of the very latest styles. Some of them are beautifully chased, engraved, enamelled, etc.
The assortment comprises all articles of Jewelry—Bracelets, Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Pins, Rings, Seal's Lockets, Pencils, Sleeve Buttons, Shirt Studs, Chains, etc.
THE MILTON GOLD JEWELRY
was sold for four years in London by many of the leading jewellers of that city for pure gold before the secret was discovered. These goods so closely resemble the genuine that the English Government enacted a law making it a criminal offense to sell this jewelry unless it was marked on the cards or tags "Milton Gold," so that purchasers could not be deceived in reference to what they were buying.
There is now a large amount of spurious English coin in circulation, made of the Milton Gold. The only means by which it can be detected is by weight, so it can be seen from this fact that the article must be an exact imitation.
We request our American friends to come and examine our goods. We feel satisfied that they will give the same satisfaction in the United States that they have given in England and France.
THE CHOICE OF
ANY ARTICLE FOR ONE DOLLAR.
SHOP, No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
Will open on MONDAY, March 20.
Respectfully,
3 18 2t MILTON GOLD JEWELRY CO.

WATCHES.
THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
(Factory, Springfield, Mass.
In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, [2 2 2mrp
Salesroom of the American Watch.

OPTICIANS.
SPECTACLES.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 20 mwf4p No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

PRINTING.
THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,
Engraving and Steam Lithographic
PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street
2 22wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Congress.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Canadian Fisheries

The Railway Bankruptcy Case

Another Westen Tornado

The Philada. Custom House.

Names of Prominent Candidates.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Philadelphia Custom House—Hazlehurst, Elliott, Bingham, Southworth, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Some members of the Philadelphia delegation called upon the President this morning relative to the appointment of the Collector of Philadelphia. The President said he had a candidate of his own, and when Judge Kelley asked who it was, Grant said Isaac Hazlehurst.

Mr. Kelley said he did not think the President could afford to take a man like Hazlehurst, whereupon the President said he had several other names recommended to him by prominent business men of Philadelphia. He said he did not intend to make a selection for a day or two.

Postmaster Bingham is here with other ward politicians, pushing the claims of William Elliott for Collector. The President has Elliott's name on his list. He rather inclines, however, to Hazlehurst, who is believed to have been recommended by certain parties in Philadelphia during the President's late visit there.

In the meantime, members from your city are pushing their man Southworth, but the general impression is that the President will disregard all political influence, and appoint a man of his own selection. Mr. Cameron is greatly enraged because the President has not consulted him.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Results of the New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 20.—Provisional certificates having been granted to the Democratic members of Congress-elect, Messrs. Hibbard and Bell left by the morning train for Washington, and will be joined in New York by Mr. Parker. The State senate stands five Republicans and six Democrats. Mr. Fling, in the Tenth district, has but six majority, and Mr. Thrasher, in the Eleventh, but nineteen majority. Both are Democrats.

The *Statesman* claims that the House stands 166 Republicans and 164 Democrats giving the Democrats the four labor reformers. Included in this estimate, the *Statesman* claims Underhill, of Chester, Legro, of Lancaster, Wilson, of Pembroke, and Norse, of Winchester, who were returned by town clerks as Republicans.

The Democrats also claim, and no doubt are sure of part, if not the whole of them, which will give them a majority of six, which they say, by the vote of the disaffected bolting Republicans, can be increased to twelve or fourteen. The allotment of officers is complete, and the ousting of the present incumbents, and change of acts relative to the Supreme Judicial Court, to enable a complete rotation on the bench, are subjects of discussion in Democratic circles.

The Bankrupt Railroad.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 20.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company held before John Hooker, Register in Bankruptcy, to-day, claims to the amount of $400,000 were proved. The largest claims were J. W. Clark & Co., of Boston, $265,000; J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, $29,000, and Oliver Ames & Co., of Easton, $34,000. Charles S. Bradley, of Providence; George M. Barnard, of Boston, and Charles R. Chapman, of Hartford, were unanimously chosen assignees. Mr. Chapman was notified and immediately accepted.

Death of a Reporter.

BOSTON, March 20.—Thomas Gill a veteran newspaper reporter, died yesterday, aged 66.

FROM THE WEST.

Another Terrible Tornado.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—The Lebanon (Ill.) *Chronicle* gives an account of a terrific tornado which passed over a portion of St. Clair county last Tuesday night. The storm passed half a mile east of Lebanon, and did great damage. Some twenty farm houses were either blown from their foundations or entirely demolished, and outbuildings, fences, and trees destroyed. Miss Watson was instantly killed, Mr. Vermilion fatally injured, and has since died, and his wife not expected to recover. Miss Vermilion's arms and legs were broken, and was otherwise injured. She is not expected to live. Nearly everybody in the house destroyed were more or less hurt, several of them dangerously. Some houses and also persons were moved from one to two hundred yards, and trees two to four feet in diameter broken like pipe stems.

Drowning Case.

CHICAGO, March 20.—J. Jackson, of the firm of Jackson, Sexton & Co., No. 170 Lake street, while gunning yesterday in Calumet river, some 15 miles from this city, was thrown from his boat and drowned.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Fishery Question.

OTTAWA, March 20.—The *Times*, a Government organ, commenting on the national policy adopted by the Dominion Government, says:—"Until last year there were comparatively no charges on American vessels trading at Canadian ports, whilst our vessels entering American ports were subjected to such heavy charges as virtually to place the whole ferriage business in the hands of Americans. Last year our Government placed a similar tax on American vessels. The result is a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury withdrawing such charges on all vessels engaged in the lake trade.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Brig Wrecked.

KEY WEST, March 20.—The Italian brig Aquilia, from Havana for Queenstown and the north of Europe, laden with sugar, ran on Pickles Reef on the night of March 15, in heavy weather, and bilged.

FROM NEW YORK.

Stabbing Affray.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A stabbing affray occurred early this morning on avenue A. Three men were attacked by a party armed with knives and badly cut, one named William Lomis dangerously.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—In response to an invitation of the Vice-President, Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, who was declared on Saturday entitled to his seat, appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. Sprague anounced, and had read by the clerk, a communication from the Governor of Rhode Island, that in accordance with the invitation of Congress to contribute the statues of two of the most eminent of its citizens now deceased, for the adornment of the old hall of the House of Representatives, that State had purchased the statues of General Nathaniel Greene and Roger Williams.

Mr. Sprague suggested to the Committee on Public Buildings, to which the communication was referred, to provide for the formal reception and unveiling of the statues.

Bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. Johnston, amendatory of the bill to divide the State of Virginia into two judicial districts, relating to the transfer of court records. Passed.

By Mr. Morrill, of Maine, to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Morrill said he introduced the bill by request without committing himself in its favor. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to communicate to the Senate a list of names and residences of enumerators and persons employed in taking the ninth census, with the number of days of service by and the amounts paid to each.

The Senate then took up Mr. Anthony's resolution limiting business to legislation on the South, etc., when Bayard, a member of the Committee of Investigation on Southern Affairs, replied at length to the speech of Mr. Sherman on Saturday.

House.

A number of bills were introduced and referred. Among them one

By Mr. Hale, to compensate the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the Rebel steamer Alabama.

The State of Massachusetts having been called, Mr. Butler introduced a bill to protect the loyal citizens of the United States in the full enjoyment of their rights of person, liberty, and property.

Mr. Butler remarked that it was the bill agreed on by the Republican caucus.

Mr. Niblack called for the reading of the bill.

A Voice—"It will take an hour to read the bill."

The clerk commenced the reading at a quarter past 12 o'clock. The reading was finished at 1 o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Butler, the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, when appointed.

He asked that the bill be printed.

To this latter objection was made by Mr. Farnsworth.

Mr. Cox said it would be printed in the *Globe*.

Mr. Butler remarked that the objection to printing was an ebullition of spite. That's all.

The Speaker asked—Was there unanimous consent, as required, to the printing?

Mr. Farnsworth withdrew his objection, but Mr. Morgan renewed it.

Mr. Butler—All right.

Among other bills the following were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Potter, to abolish the franking privilege.

Bills were introduced to remove political disabilities and on other subjects.

By Mr. Van Trump, to abolish white slavery in the States lately in rebellion on and after the 4th of July next.

By Mr. Beck, to remove all political disabilities by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

By Mr. Stevenson, for the relief of disabilities, with the same exceptions covered by the Poland amendment and providing that it shall not take effect in any late slave State until the President shall be satisfied that peace and order have been resolved therein.

By Mr. Cook, for the apportionment for Representatives in Congress according to the ninth census.

By Mr. Garfield, petition of citizens of Ashtabula county, Ohio, praying that a grant of land may be made to soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Mr. Morphis made a personal explanation in response to an assertion in the *Daily Patriot*, to the effect that some of the Mississippi delegation had suppressed a despatch addressed to them by Governor Alcorn. He said the House not being in session on Saturday he could not have it read. It was now read, as follows:—

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Jackson, Miss., March 17, 1871.—Hon. A. Ames, U. S. S., and George E. Harris, J. L. Morphis, and T. W. Pierce, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—I am informed that despatches have been forwarded to Washington derogating from the power of this Government to enforce the law. I desire to correct that misrepresentation, and to state that it finds no justification in fact.

"A riot occurred recently at Meridian, but was promptly suppressed. The parties are now undergoing legal investigation. Some minor outrages have been committed in other points of the Alabama border in the night by parties in disguise. My only difficulty in these cases is to discover the wrong-doers, but that overcome, as I confidently hope it will be, this Government is abundantly powerful to make them fear the consequences of their crimes. Save in these cases Mississippi presents an unbroken evidence of civil obedience and order.

"J. L. ALCORN, Governor."

Mr. Kerr inquired whether Senator Ames during all of Saturday did not have in his hands a copy of this telegram?

The Speaker remarked this inquiry concerning a Senator did not come within the rules.

Mr. Pierce said he understood a copy of the resolution was not in Senator Ames' hands on Saturday.

The subject here dropped.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the new play of *The Marquis*, which was announced for this evening, has been postponed for the present, and *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* will be performed instead. To-morrow evening *St. Mare; or, The Husband's Sacrifice* will be represented, and on Wednesday *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*. On Thursday, by request of the Knights of Pythias, Banim's play of *Damon and Pythias* will be given, with Mr. Davenport as "Damon." On Friday Miss Phillis Glover will have her first benefit, when she will appear as "Rosalind" in Shakespeare's comedy of *As You Like It*. Miss Glover is a graceful, elegant, and highly cultivated actress, and during the short time she has been at the Chesnut she has firmly established herself in the regard of our playgoers. We anticipate from her a very beautiful performance of "Rosalind," and we hope that the house will be crowded to its utmost capacity.

On Monday next Miss Fanny Davenport will commence an engagement, and will appear as "Lady Gay Spanker" in the comedy of *London Assurance*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will this evening appear in Falconer's drama of *The Men in the Gap; or, Innisfallen*, which made a decided hit last week.

AT THE ARCH Lotta continues to attract crowds of her admirers. This evening she will appear as "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness" in John Brougham's dramatization of Dickens' *Old Curiosity Shop*.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the fairy spectacle of *Cherry and Fair Star* will be produced this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN an entertaining variety programme will be presented this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC a grand concert will be given on Thursday evening, April 13, by Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN SUFFERERS.—On Friday next a grand combination entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the sufferers by the war in Europe. The members of the companies of the Walnut and Chesnut Street Theatres, together with the various minstrel troupes, Signor Blitz, Beck's Band, No. 1, Hassler's Orchestral Band, and Overkirch's Regimental Band, will participate. Seats can be secured at the Academy, and at No. 502 Chesnut street.

MR. S. C. DUBOIS will this evening deliver a humorous lecture at Concert Hall on "The Coal Trade," the proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief of the French and German sufferers.

CITY ITEMS.

FENCING.—Statistics inform us that the cost of fencing in the United States is greater than our whole national war debt; and that the farmers of Pennsylvania alone have spent $190,000,000 in this way, whilst the cost of keeping up and erecting these barriers in the whole United States is estimated at $200,000,000 annually.

In view of these enormous outlays it seems of the utmost importance that farmers, railroad companies, owners of country seats, and others having land to enclose, should endeavor to obtain the best and most enduring material for this purpose. We think that, after green hedges and stone walls, our friend Philip S. Justice (whose advertisement will be found in another column) has produced the neatest and most effective fence for all wants which we have seen; and we advise our friends to look into the merits of his GALVANIZED ELASTIC CABLE FENCE, as it seems to us "to fill the bill," whilst it is certainly marvellously cheap.

CORSETS. CORSETS.
CORSETS. CORSETS.

PRICES REDUCED.
PRICES REDUCED.

THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.

50 CENTS GOOD HAND-MADE CORSETS.
70 CENTS SUPERIOR NEW CORSET.
85 CENTS FINELY-TRIMMED CORSET.
85 CENTS SPLENDID WOVEN CORSET.
$1 00 SUPERIOR WOVEN CORSET.
$1 00 SUPERIOR PATENT CIRCULAR GORE CORSET.

THE ONE DOLLAR Patent Circular Gore Corset, now having a marked success, is well shaped and made up in a superior manner. It is the ladies' favorite. To secure increased patronage Mr. Finn is presenting a splendid line of Corsets at figures far below usual rates.

Also, full lines of finer goods at moderate prices.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—A. J. Charlock, a printer in the office of the Ohio *Weekly Clarion*, writes to the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS as follows:—"Three months ago I was the mere shadow of a man, and so debilitated that my limbs shook under me while at work. The compositor at the next case said to me one day:—'Andrew, you need a tonic; that's what's the matter; and there's no tonic that was ever got up equal to PLANTATION BITTERS. Try 'em.' I DID try 'em, and you are at liberty to state (referring to me for confirmation) that they have restored my health, and, I believe, saved my life."

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,

THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS BUNIONS, are manufactured by

G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

BRA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

MARRIED.

HOOPER—SMITH.—On March 7, by Rev. George Bringhurst, JOHN F. A. HOOPER to Miss MARY ANN SMITH, both of this city.

WINANS—McLEOD.—On the 16th instant, by Rev. John McLeod, Mr. THOMAS J. WINANS, of Newark, N. J., to Miss ANNIE McLEOD, of this city.

DIED.

CARR.—On the 18th instant, at 8 o'clock, JESSE W. CARR, late of Pittsburg, Pa.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1246 N. Broad street, on Tuesday, 21st instant, at 2 o'clock.

To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. **

CASELY.—On the 19th instant, ELIZABETH C., wife of James M. Casely, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 620 Washington avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DEHAVEN.—On the 19th instant, ZIPPORAH D. DEHAVEN, widow of the late Hugh DeHaven, Sr., in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 21st instant, from Trinity M. E. Church, Eighth street, above Race, the services commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely.

To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. §

FISHER.—After a lingering illness, on the 18th instant, GIDEON L. FISHER, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family; also, Lodge No. 9, A. Y. M., and Aurora Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1907 Callowhill street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

HOXSIE.—On the 18th instant, S. K. HOXSIE, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2018 Chesnut street, on Wednesday, the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

New York papers will please copy. §

JONES.—On the 16th instant, HENRY JONES, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 513 N. Seventh street, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M.

To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. **

LEWIS.—On Sunday, March 19, 1871, Hon ELLIS LEWIS, aged 72 years, 10 months, and 3 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, March 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 302 S. Fortieth street, without further notice. §

WHITE.—This morning, March 20, ELIZABETH GRAY, widow of the late Brittain White, in the 88th year of her age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw§

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
A. MINER GRISWOLD
("The Fat Contributor"),
THIS, MONDAY EVENING, March 20.
Subject:—"INJUN MEAL."
GENERAL KILPATRICK, March 23.
"Battle Scenes of the Rebellion."
MRS. CADY STANTON, March 27.
"The True Republic."
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB, March 30.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.
Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.
Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 1t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of acting upon a proposed agreement for the lease of the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD and its branches to the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of New Jersey, and also upon a Supplement to the Charter, entitled "An act to enable the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to consolidate their loans, borrow money, and secure the same by mortgage," approved March 15, 1871.
3 18 9t E. W. CLARK, President.

☞ BUSHROD W. JAMES, M. D., will lecture on "The Curiosities of The Golden Garden, California," on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, March 22, at 8 o'clock, at
SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE,
N. E. cor. BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets.
Tickets, admitting a gent and two ladies, can be procured of Jacob M. Ellis, No. 325 Walnut street, and of Balderston & Son, No. 902 Spring Garden street. 3 18 3t*

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL DELIVER the second lecture of the course in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH street, above Arch, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, 21st inst. at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Sunshine." Tickets, fifty cents. To be obtained at Gould & Fischer's, No. 923 CHESNUT street, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. 3 18 3t*

☞ **WOODHULL & CLAFLIN,** the Lady Brokers of Wall street, New York, will deliver their argument for Constitutional Equality, the great political issue, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, March 21. Tickets for sale at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S, No. 1026 CHESNUT street. 3 15 6t

☞ THE OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BRO., Bankers, No. 40 S. THIRD Street, in consequence of a death in the family, will be closed on TUESDAY, March 21, except between 1 and 3 P. M., when it will be open for the payment of drafts exclusively. 1t

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at
BARTLETT'S,
2 20tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—MONTHLY EXHIBITION TUESDAY EVENING, March 21, at HORTICULTURAL HALL. FLORAL DISPLAY, with music. Admission free. 3 18 3t

☞ CALL AND SEE LETTER PRESS COPIES from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and
3 15 wfm§] No. 818 SWANSON St., above Queen.

BOOKS.

Great Bargains in Books

AT

DION THOMAS' BOOKSTORE,
No. 142 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

Selling Off

(Previous to Removal, May 1,)

STANDARD, RARE AND CURIOUS ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.
Many of which are
SUPERBLY BOUND AND ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED, CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE!
DION THOMAS, Bookseller,
3 20 6t No. 142 NASSAU Street, New York.

FOR SALE, RESIDENCE No. 2127 ARCH street. Modern conveniences; underground drainage; in good order. Apply No. 23 S. EIGHTH Street, second story. 3 20 3t*

PAPER HANGINGS.

NAGLE, COOKE AND EWING,

Paper Hangings,

No. 1210 CHESNUT St.,

3 18 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

WESTERN PENNSYLAVNIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,
3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

5 PER CENT.

New United States Loan,

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Books now open and information furnished as terms, etc.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street.
3 25§ PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 8 fmw§

NEW Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will be given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7'30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States tax, and are issued of the following denominations:—Coupons, $100, $500, and $1000; Registered, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence which Jay Cooke & Co. commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, they now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Seven-Thirties to their friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in gold—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:—

1. Over two thousand miles of road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over twenty-two thousand acres of land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered, and mineral, amounting in all to more than fifty million acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakotah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

PROFITABLENESS.—United States 5-20s at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5⅝ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4¾ per cent., or if in three years, only 3⅝ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

$1100 currency invested now in United States 5-20s will yield per year in gold, say $62. $1100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30s will yield per year in gold, $80 80. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 110, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

For sale in Philadelphia by

Bowen & Fox,
13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Clendinning, Davis & Co.,
No. 48 S. THIRD Street.

Townsend Whelen & Co.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street.

D. C. Wharton mith & Co.,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.

Barker Bros. & Co.,
No. 28 South THIRD Street.

William Painter & Co.,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.

T. A. Biddle & Co.,
No. 326 WALNUT Street.

Chas. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.

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No. 131 South THIRD Street.

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No. 110 South THIRD Street.

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N. W. cor. THIRD and CHESNUT

Emory, Benson & Co.,
No. 6 South THIRD Street.

Narr & Lardner,
No. 30 South THIRD Street.

John S. Rushton & Co.,
No. 50 South THIRD Street.

Wallace & Keene,
No. 148 South THIRD Street.

George J. Boyd,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.

H. H. Wiltbank,
No. 305 WALNUT Street.

J. H. Trotter,
No. 322 WALNUT Street.

S. M. Palmer & Co.,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.

John K. Wildman,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.

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No. 150 South THIRD Street.

W. T. Elbert,
No. 321 WALNUT Street.

Charles B. Keen,
No. 325 WALNUT Street.

D. M. Robinson & Co.,
No. 133 South THIRD Street.

Wm. C. Morgan & Co.,
No. 23 South THIRD Street.

Samuel Work,
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C. & W. Y. Heberton,
No. 52 S. THIRD Street.

James E. Lewars & Co.,
No. 29 S. THIRD Street.

Jacob E. Ridgeway,
No. 56 S. THIRD Street.

W. H Shelmerdine.
1 26 No. 10 S. THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The Road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW U. S. LOAN.

GOLD AND 5-20s

Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

Financial Agents United States,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's

7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly 100 miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of 1800 acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 28§ PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
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DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 9

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 26§

MY LODGER'S WIFE.

The alarm from Fenian outbreaks is too recent to require any description here, even if I were capable of writing one; but as a plain widow woman—which I am—I have no pretension to write history. I only know that down at Weymouth, as well as everywhere else, we were always being startled by some fresh report of what the Fenians had done, or were going to do, generally the latter. This was common to all places; but we had special interest in them at Weymouth, because most of the men, when convicted, were sent to Portland, and we sometimes caught a sight of them on the platform of our station, when they were changed to the little branch line. I suppose almost everybody who reads these words knows that Portland Island is only two or three miles from our town, and that there are nearly two thousand convicts there. They have built the breakwater, and made a regular castle on the island, and so have done a great deal of work there, if they never did any before they came.

Now and then one escapes, but he is nearly always retaken directly, or gets drowned in trying to swim off to some boat. My husband, who was a master-fisherman, saw one drowned. Although he was a convict my husband tried to save him, but he went down like a stone, not twenty yards from his skiff. My husband was very much upset by it, for instead of being a forbidding-looking ruffian, like Bill Sikes in "Oliver Twist," he was a mild-looking, fair-haired young fellow, who didn't seem above one or two and twenty. However, my poor husband was drowned himself not very long after this; and I have lived ever since on a very little income he left me, and by letting furnished apartments in the season.

In the winter, Weymouth is very dull, and I, living alone, would almost have been glad to accommodate any one for nothing, in order to have company in the house; so I was very pleased to have a chance of letting my first-floor rooms to a very respectable young man who wanted them at a reduced rate. I had been, with many others, to the station, to see a batch of Fenians change for Portland, but we were obliged to come back unsatisfied, because the railway companies would not allow any strangers in; this was the more annoying, as we all wanted to see a Colonel La Traulle, a Fenian from New Orleans, who had fought desperately when taken, and he had been terribly hurt about the head and rendered senseless before he would surrender. As it happened, we were not able to see him; so we all went back as we came.

I had been at home about ten minutes, and was warming my cocoa for my supper, when I heard a knock at the street door, and on opening it I saw a very good-looking young fellow—very slight, very dark, with a black mustache, and altogether a foreign air. He spoke English, however, and said he had been advised to apply to me for cheap apartments; that he was not very rich; he had come to Weymouth believing he should have an appointment in one of the hotels—he looked as if he would have made a capital waiter—but was disappointed for the present. He wished to remain in the town, to be in readiness, and so had applied to me. I was glad he had done so, and offered him my rooms cheap. He agreed to take them, and sent for his boxes from the station at once. He had a great deal of luggage—more than most young men possess.

I never had a quieter, gentler lodger in my life than he was; no trouble, no noise, never out of an evening by any chance; and his manner was always so soft and quiet, that, as I used to tell him, it was more like having a girl in the house than a man. He would laugh at this, and say the same thing had often been remarked before. At first he seemed to make no inquiries after any situation, or to visit his friends at all; but after he had been with me about a fortnight he went out nearly every day, and all day long. I was glad to see that he did so, for really he mewed himself up in his room so constantly that I began to fear he would injure his health.

What puzzled me not a little was the finding that he spent a great part of his time on the island—not that Portland is really an island, only everybody calls it so. In the winter time there cannot be a more dreary place in the world than Portland; the storms seem to rage there oftener and fiercer than they do anywhere else; the roads are bad, the houses are small and mean, and, except for the wild, romantic sea view which lies all around you, and the awful Race of Portland, which no vessel can cross, there is nothing to be seen. My niece paid me a visit about this time, and nothing would do but that I must go with her over the island; I did so, and, to my surprise, I saw Mr. Lewis—for such was my lodger's name—leaning against one of the huge blocks of stone which lie about the quarries, and gazing so thoughtfully out to sea, that he never noticed us driving by. Then my niece's husband came to fetch her home, and as he had never been to Weymouth before, he, too, must see the island, and I must go with him and his wife. So a second time I went, and a second time, to my great surprise, I saw Mr. Lewis. To-day he was talking to a tall man in plain clothes, who had just the look of a warder out of his uniform; they were in the middle of the road, so Mr. Lewis might have been asking his way; but I was confident, from their eager, hurried manner, that he was not. Yet, when he recognized me, he raised his cap, and the warder—I am sure it was a warder—pointed along a path, as though he was giving some direction, and then we lost sight of them, but I did not forget the incident.

A few nights after this I was surprised, on answering a knock at the door, to find some one inquiring for Mr. Lewis, for he had never had a visitor before. The stranger gave the name of Brown, and was at once invited upstairs. After a visit of about half an hour, he left; and then my lodger, who had seemed, I fancied, to avoid me of late, came into my little kitchen, and began, in the chatty manner which had made him so pleasant, to talk about the gentleman who had just left. He said he was connected with one of the chief hotels, and had called to speak about an appointment. Now, I had lived in Weymouth, maid, wife and widow, for thirty-two years, and knew by sight every gentleman connected with every hotel there, and this was none of them. And if my judgment was worth anything, this man was a warder from Portland, and, what was more, was the very warder I had seen Mr. Lewis speaking with on the island. I was quite sure of this, and knew, therefore, that for some purpose my lodger was deceiving me; but I reflected that every family has its secrets, so supposed he had his reasons for trying to mislead me.

Just now a complete change took place in my lodger's habits, for whereas he had previously been the most retiring of creatures, keeping himself so totally within doors that scarcely a soul in the street knew him, he now seemed to be never tired of hanging about the front door. He cleaned my windows twice as often as I had ever cleaned them, he painted my shutters, he painted my flower-boxes and was frequently trimming the flowers in them, while he actually went two or three times to the White Lion, the public house at the corner of the street, and drank his ale at the bar, instead of allowing the pot man to bring it for him, as had hitherto been the case. I took the liberty of saying—for I was quite old enough to be his mother—that I hoped this last would not grow into a habit which might lead to harm, when, to my surprise, he burst out crying, and cried so bitterly that I thought he would go into hysterics. I tried to soothe him, and took his hand in mine—he had a soft and delicate hand, too; but he rose, and, mastering himself by a great effort, went up to his room. In the morning he apologized for disturbing me by his absurd ways; he had had bad news from home, he said. Of course. I told him not to think any more of such a trifle; but in my own mind I wondered where he got the letters from which had so upset him, as I was quite certain the postman had not been near my house all day. All this time I had heard no more of the situation he expected; but soon after, the same stranger called again—Mr. Brown, I mean. He called very late one night, and went straight up to Lewis' room, came down in a very short time, and left without a word, as before. As I had admitted him, I had a fair chance of confirming my opinion; he was a warder, I was sure. He was a tall, big-bearded, big-whiskered and mustached man, who stood very square when he spoke to you, as a soldier does; weather-browned, as all the Portland warders are, and with a certain quick, watchful look of the eye, which they all acquire very soon.

The next morning brought a heavy fall of rain, with gusts of wind from the sea; and on taking up Mr. Lewis' breakfast, I noticed that he looked excited, if not wild, and I feared he had taken cold. I told him so, but he said:—"No. The fact is, Mrs. Gerran, I must now tell you a little secret; I am married, and I expect my wife from town today."

"Indeed!" I exclaimed, for I had never dreamed of such a thing.

"Yes," he went on, "she is coming this evening, and I am a little worried to think what an unpleasant ride she will have."

"She certainly will, poor thing," I said; "but I will do my best to make her comfortable, Mr. Lewis."

"I know you will," he replied. "I thank you heartily, Mrs. Gerran. We rely on you very much."

I left him his breakfast, and went downstairs, considerably astonished by what I had heard. The weather grew worse during the day, and by night it was little short of a tempest. I often thought of the poor young woman who was coming all the way from London on such a night; and what made it worse was that I could not offer to go and meet her, for, strange to say, Mr. Lewis did not know by what train she would come, or whether she would travel by the Great Western or the Southwestern line. It blew harder and harder; the furious blasts of wind swept through our little street, and drove the rain before it, so as almost to blind you, if you tried to face it. There was not a gaslight which was not blown out, and I need not say the sky was pitch dark. On such nights I always sit and think of my poor husband, and of the many others who earn their living on the dreadful sea; and I can hear nothing, attend to nothing but the howling of the storm. So it was no wonder that the postman knocked two or three times when he brought Mr. Lewis' beer before I heard him; and when I opened the door it was almost blown out of my hand by the force of the wind.

"It is a terrible night, Robert," I said, for he was a very civil young man, and had been at the White Lion for years.

"It is, indeed, ma'am," he said; "there's a sea on to-night that's a-flying over the Chesil Bank like yeast. They've been firing artillery on the island; but, except now and then in a lull, you couldn't hear the guns."

"Firing!" I said; "firing! What is that for, Robert?"

"More convicts is off, ma'am," was his answer; "and I hear there is some fellow of consequence among 'em. Poor chap! He's sure to be caught such a night as this, if he hasn't tumbled over the face of a cliff already."

I bade him good-night, and closed the door, still sadder in my mind than I had previously been. It always made me sorrowful when I heard of the poor convicts trying to escape. Whatever their faults may have been, liberty is sweet to all of us, and very few of them ever succeeded in getting away—hardly any, although many a one had lost his life in trying. I took the beer up to Mr. Lewis' room, and tapping at his door, said, as I generally did, "Here is your beer, Mr. Lewis; and, as usual, the door was opened, and he took it from me. Instead of having his lamp burning, as was his custom, his room was in complete darkness, so that I could hardly see him, to give him the jug, and in the gloom he seemed to look stouter and taller than usual. He did not speak, whereas he generally had a little joke; but now he took the jug in silence. I lingered for a moment; but finding that he did not speak, I was going down stairs, when I thought of his wife. Mr. Lewis had almost closed the door, when I said how anxious I felt about her getting safely in through the storm, when to my amazement he replied, without opening the door more than a few inches:—"I am much obliged for your kindness, Mrs. Gerran, but my wife has been in for this hour past." I was never so astonished in my life. I had made two or three little preparations to comfort her, and felt hurt that I should not have been informed of her arrival. "Yes," he continued, "she came when the wind was roaring so loudly that you did not hear her knock. I let her in; and as she was tired and wet, I thought the best thing she could do was to lie down at once." Well, perhaps it was; but I could not help fancying that, for all that, they might have treated me with a little more consideration. However, I could say nothing; and so I went to bed, and as soon as the storm would allow, to sleep.

The first thing I heard in the morning from my milkman was that only one of the convicts had tried to escape, and that for the present he was still at large. It was rumored in the town that it was Colonel La Traulle who had got away, but the Government people would not say much about it; the whole place was astir, he said. All day long I heard the same kind of tidings repeated; and, in fact, I saw enough to convince me that extraordinary exertions were being made to capture the runaway. The White Lion was searched by a party of officers, and so was a house in the same street as my own, where a number of young men lodgers were taken. I heard, too, that the railways were watched not only at our station, but that the trains were examined at places twenty or thirty miles out, in case the convict should have got in at some little station. It was supposed, however, that, although these precautions were taken, he was still in the island, as, from his wearing the prison dress, it would be so difficult for him to escape notice.

I did not see Mr. Lewis all day, nor his wife; but just at twilight, I was startled by the latter coming quietly into my little kitchen and asking me for the milk. She was a pretty-looking young woman, wearing her hair in short curls; it was fair hair, and she was fair too, quiet and shy in her manner, speaking in a voice so low that I could scarcely hear her. She explained that her husband had, unfortunately, taken a severe cold, and would be obliged to keep his bed for a day or two. Of course, I offered any assistance in my power. She thanked me, and went up stairs. When she had gone, I could do nothing for the life of me for many minutes, but sit and think of her; there was an unaccountable feeling, quite a certainty, it seemed, of having known her before, although when or where I could not say. So strong and strange was this impression, that it was almost terrible to me, and, as I said, I could think of nothing else for a long time. However, I shook the feeling off at last, and went about my work, seeing no more of my lodger or his wife that night.

Robert at the White Lion told me, when he brought the supper beer, that, although it was hushed up as much as possible, yet it certainly was the Fenian who had escaped, and that it was one of the most desperate and ingenious escapes ever heard of. "Not, ma'am," he said, "as I believe in any of your ingenious escapes. I don't believe in a man doing with a rusty nail, or two prongs of a dinner-fork, or some such thing, in four or five hours, what it would take a couple of smiths all day to do with a basket of tools. It's the warders, ma'am, and they make these excuses; that's what it is, ma'am." This was the opinion of Robert at the White Lion, and I must own that I had, on similar occasions, heard many people in Weymouth express themselves to the same effect.

Once or twice the next day I saw Mrs. Lewis, and each time the impression that I had previously met her grew stronger; I fancied, however, that my looking straight at her, to try and remember when it could have been, disturbed her, so I avoided doing so as much as possible, but for the life of me I could not help doing it sometimes. On the following morning, I had to go out for an hour or two, and when I came back, I found my windows cleaned, the mould in the flower-boxes turned over, and various little things done, which told me that Lewis had been at work again, as, indeed, I found was the case. He had, unfortunately, been taken very unwell just before I came home, but previously he had been busy as usual in the front of the house.

As all attempts to recapture the convict had failed, and so there was no longer, I suppose, a hope of keeping it quiet, that night great bills were stuck up about the town, offering £500 reward for the apprehension of the Fenian colonel—for it was he, after all—and one of these bills was stuck up on an empty house just opposite to my own door. I naturally got talking about this with Mrs. Lewis; at least I talked, and she listened, for she said hardly a word; and at last, when I struck a light to find something she wanted, I found she was crying. I told her I was afraid she was weak and low, that her long journey and her husband's illness had upset her, and asked her to let me make her some port-wine negus the last thing that night. She thanked me, but declined; and when she went away the remembrance of her face, with the tears on her cheeks, seemed ten times more familiar to me than ever. I determined to ask Mr. Lewis, when I saw him, if his wife had ever lived in Weymouth, but it seemed as though I never should see him again. However, I did see him that evening.

I had been upstairs for some time, and as I was looking over the contents of an old drawer, I was very quiet, and my lodgers thought I was out; but presently I came down and met Lewis ascending, carrying a light. I was in the dark.

"Good evening, Mr. Lewis," I said; "I hope you are better."

He looked up and said:—"Yes; much better, thank you." He passed on, and left me almost petrified. It was not the same man. There was the same dark skin, moustache, hair, and whiskers; the same clothes; but this man, although short, was taller than my lodger, decidedly stouter, and had altogether a harder, sterner expression. There was no possible mistake; his voice too was wholly different; and I staggered, rather than walked, into my kitchen, feeling as though I had seen a ghost. I had not strength to procure a light, but in a few minutes Mrs. Lewis—sent down, as I found, by her husband—came in with one. Seeing me sitting, so pale and scared, in my chair, she said:—"Are you ill, Mrs. Gerran? My husband fears you are." As if a flash of lightning had suddenly penetrated all the dark places of my mind, I saw, as she spoke, the meaning of all that had been mysterious, and by her face I saw that she knew her secret was revealed. She was my lodger, she was the Mrs. Lewis I had known. Altered and changed in every respect as she was, I knew her now. She locked her hands together, and twisted her fingers with a nervous, frightened air, and looked anxiously at me.

"Who—who are you?" I asked. "Why are you dressed like this? Who is the man"——

"Oh, Mrs. Gerran!" she cried, throwing herself down at my knees, before I could move to stay her, "forgive my deceiving you, and still be my friend—be my husband's friend. If you are not kind and true to us, we are lost. We have no home but this—no friend but you. It will soon, I trust, be different; but at this moment my poor husband is a fugitive, an outlaw, a convict, and a price is set upon his head."

"A price upon his head!" I echoed. "Is he, then——"

"Yes," she said, interrupting me, although she was sobbing as if her heart would break—"yes, my husband is Colonel La Traulle, the Fenian. We are Americans, and we are only waiting for the pursuit to cool, when we shall cross to France, and can then easily regain our home—never more, I trust, to leave it."

"Rise up, my poor dear girl," I said, lifting her on to a chair; "and believe me that no money would tempt me to betray your husband; for your sake, at any rate, I will be true to you both. I hope for your sake, too, that he will leave his dreadful and desperate schemes."

"Oh, Mrs. Gerran," she answered, "do not think him a bloodthirsty man; there never breathed a gentler or kinder being. He was sadly deceived in the business which brought him here; but pray, come and see him, that he may know he is safe under your roof."

Of course, every one can now see how it was managed. When he was sent to Portland, his wife came down, dressed as a man, and, while lodging with me, took care to familiarize the neighbors with the fact that I had a young man lodger. One of the warders had already been gained over—so Robert at the "White Lion" was not so far wrong in his guess—and he it was with whom I had seen the supposed Mr. Lewis talking, and who came to my house twice. On his second visit he came to say that all was arranged, and that her husband would get away soon after dark the next night. It was, fortunately for the scheme, a very stormy one; so La Traulle got past the station, and followed the Chesil Bank until he thought it safe to strike the line, and then got over the railway bridge without being recognized. He had a large railway rug over his shoulders, which hid his convict dress; and the only really dangerous part of his journey was through the streets to reach my house; but the dreadful storm cleared away all passengers, and he entered our street without having met half a dozen people. His wife was watching from her window, and seeing him, slipped down and opened the street door without my knowing anything about it. Then they removed the stains from her face, hands, and neck with washes which she had brought with her, and he wore a wig, made to resemble her short curls. Poor young thing! she showed me such beautiful locks which she had cut off, to enable her to look more like a man; they must have been nearly a yard long, I am sure. They thought no place was so safe as Weymouth, and they were right, for the officers were hunting all over London, and Ireland, and Liverpool, and goodness knows where besides. La Traulle showed himself a little, but not too much, and no one ever suspected the change in my lodgers. In about a fortnight he got quietly on board a fruit-sloop which was going back to France; and both he and his wife wrote to me when they got there, and also when they arrived at New Orleans. I don't know who the warder was, nor what he received for his services, but I heard, shortly after, from Robert at the White Lion, that one of them had left Portland to go and take a very handsome public house in London; so I had my suspicions. I know that if I wanted money, which I am happy to say, thanks to my poor dear husband, I do not, I should only have to tell Mrs. La Traulle, or go to the great house in Liverpool, of which they gave me the card, and I could have all I wanted.

She would make me accept her gold watch and chain, and I have worn it, and shall continue to do so, in memory of her.—*Chambers' Journal.*

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These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER street, Liverpool, and No. 1 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
1 6f J. . SPARKS, Agent.

SHIPPING.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON, —PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc.
The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, March 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS
For all the above lines.
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained. 2 28

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

CORDAGE, ETC.
CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue;
Store, No. 22 N. WATER St. and 23 N DELAWARE Avenue,
6 13 12m PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

LUMBER

1871	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1871
1871	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1871
1871	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1871
1871	WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1871
1871	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1871
1871	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.	1871
1871	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1871
1871	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1871
1871	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOOR

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company ($50 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company ($0 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,960,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 24. M'k't v'l	$1,293 557 00
	Real Estate	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and Other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 1 11m

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwflm REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,

$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

$255,397'89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,351'78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary. 2 14

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319'07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $660 388 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB R. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
1 46 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70	$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050
	$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870	$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	363,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	[1 23

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881'70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7t31
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary. 3 1

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.
3 1

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30 P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4:30
Pottstown Accommo.	4:00	Harrisbg & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00 P. M.	From Pottsville	12 35 P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and. 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:25 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 6, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:20 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. M.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passengerfor Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

5:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	3:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:40 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 5:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:30 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:56 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 2 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

9:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:50 P. M. (Accomodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COURT-MARTIALLED.

A Wholesale Charge—The Result of a "Misunderstanding" in the Fourth Regiment.

Appended will be found a special order of Major-General Prevost, commander of the 1st Division N. G. of Pennsylvania, convening a court-martial for the trial of certain officers and privates of Company A, 4th Regiment (Colonel Sellers), who are charged with giving more allegiance to a company commander than was absolutely necessary for the welfare of the regiment:—

Special Orders No. 5.

A general court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at the office of the Military Tax Receiver, No. 731 Sansom street, on Monday, March 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Sergeants Edward McEwan, J. J. Devinney, D. R. Porter, Robert McCauley, and Charles Fisher Corporals J. F. Brentlinger, W. F. Geer, Charles Mecke, F. R Warner, Horace Dowling, Josiah Forr, George W. Heyl. Privates R. W. Billings, Robert Brown, S. P. Barbier, W. S. Crawford, John Cochran, George Eastman, Samuel Foster, E. S. Hay, E. Hedebrecker, John J. Hoffman, George Humphreys, W. B. Johnson, George Kirby, George W. Large, George McEwan, Robert B Pollock, Charles H. Peterson, Edward Roesch, George W. Sennenderfer, James Stimmel, Robert Sobers, Charles F. Turner, J. K. Walker, George R. Walker, Jr., Charles Wiley, all of Company A, 4th Infantry, 3d Brigade, 1st Division National Guard of Pennsylvania. The court to sit without regard to hours.

Detail of the Court.—1, Major James D. Kerser, 1st Infantry; 2, Captain John T Duran, 2d Infantry; 3, Captain J. W. Park, 1st Infantry; 4, First Lieutenant C. H. Buhring, 1st Infantry; 5, First Lieutenant Alfred L. Oat, 2d Infantry; 6, First Lieutenant D. Custer, 5th Infantry; 7, First Lieutenant George W. Fox, 3d Infantry; 8, First Lieutenant William H Billing, 3d Infantry; 9, Second Lieutenant Rudolph Klauder, 1st Infantry; 10, Second Lieutenant James P. Bingham, Keystone Battery; 11, Second Lieutenant Edward J. Ellender, 5th Infantry; 12, Second Lieutenant George F. Baller, 3d Infantry; 13, Second Lieutenant Theodore F. Kerger, 3d Infantry. Corporal Joseph K McCammon, Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, Judge Advocate.

By command of Major-General PREVOST.

THE PLAYERS.

How They Stooped to Conquer.

In the Town Hall, Germantown, on Saturday last, a minstrel performance was given by Collins and Hulmes' Minstrel troupe before a good audience. With a view to an increase of the receipts, the managers of the troupe had promised to give a large photograph frame as a prize to the party selling the greatest number of tickets. For this prize the Mount Airy Library Association labored faithfully, and the members succeeded in selling one hundred and forty-three tickets. On Saturday evening the returns were made, and it was found that this association had sold the highest number, and was therefore entitled to the frame. The secretary applied to Mr. Hulmes (or Humphreys), and was told that it would be given to them immediately. For this purpose Hulmes and the doorkeeper went out for the frame, leaving the secretary to act as doorkeeper until they returned. They then took the frame and left the town. It is supposed that they got on the train at one of the stations in lower Germantown, as they were seen to pass Chelten avenue on the Main street. They have also neglected to pay the janitor the whole of the bill for the Town Hall, and may be set down as first-class swindlers.

We understand that they are about to give a performance in Frankford, offering the same frame as a prize to the society selling the largest number of tickets. They should be exposed wherever they attempt such tricks, and as many of the tickets were purchased with the understanding that the result would be the procurement of the frame, it might be worth while to have them arrested as swindlers.

THE NEW FIRE DISTRICTS.—Below is given the boundaries of the new fire districts, as arranged by the Commissioners. It will be observed that there are but five now, instead of seven, as under the old system:—

First district. All the city south of Pine street, and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill.

Second district. From the south side of Pine street to the south side of Callowhill street, and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill.

Third district. From the north side of Callowhill street to the south side of Columbia avenue, and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill.

Fourth district. All the city north of Columbia avenue, and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill.

Fifth district. All West Philadelphia, comprising the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh wards.

FIRE IN MANAYUNK—A MAN KILLED.—A fire this morning, at 6 o'clock, broke out in the drying-house attached to the cotton and woollen mill of Messrs. Heft & Noble, at the corner of Main street and Shurr's lane, Manayunk. The drying-house is a stone structure separated from the main building, and its contents were destroyed, together with a portion of the roof. The loss will not exceed $3000, on which there is ample insurance. The most unfortunate part of the occurrence is the death of the engineer, a Mr. McGinley, who, while endeavoring to disengage the belt from the fly-wheel, was knocked into the wheel-pit, where he died partly from the blow and partly from suffocation. The deceased resided at Penn and Cresson streets. He leaves a wife and four children.

FELL FROM AN EMBANKMENT.—Adam Smith, drunk, and all the way from Montgomery county, insisted on driving his horse up the Pennsylvania Railroad side of the inclined plane leading to Market street bridge, on Saturday night last. In the obliquity of his reason he drove horse, wagon, and himself off the embankment. With the exception of a wrecked wagon, the man and horse escaped serious injury. Smith was placed under arrest by Officer McGuigan and was fined by Alderman Jenes.

MEEKNESS.—Maria Curry, a colored girl, aged thirteen years, and who seems to be a devotee of muscular Christianity, entered for pious meditation and prayer the colored church on Coates street, below Fifth, last evening. Prompted by the author of evil and that innate depravity common to us all, she ended a dispute with another girl by scratching and tearing from the head of that female a handful of hair. Alderman Toland held Maria in $200 bail.

VULGAR YOUNG MEN.—A crowd of young men lately congregated around the doors of the Baptist Church in Hestonville and amused themselves, among other things, by profane remarks, vulgar jests, and expectorations of tobacco juice. A Sergeant of the Sixteenth district police and several officers in citizen's dress arrested four of the gang last night. Alderman Randall bound them over to keep the peace.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening Mr. A. Miner Griswold ("The Fat Contributor") will deliver a humorous lecture on "Injin Meal," which will doubtless be very laughable.

After the lecture Mr. H. V. McCully will recite Bret Harte's poem of "The Heathen Chinee," which will be illustrated by means of the stereopticon.

LOOK OUT FOR SPRING.—The true and only genuine, the doubly guaranteed and no mistake spring, without regard to weather or calendar, begins this evening promptly at 8·14, when the sun enters Aries and the Vernal Equinox begins. Punctual attendance is required on the part of all those who wish to witness the phenomenon.

NOT ONLY ONE BUT TWO.—Barney Smith assaulted Officer McDonald, of the Eighteenth district, last night in Somerset street. Smith was arrested and was before Alderman Neill this morning on the charge, when he attempted to repeat the dose on the officer. In view of this double display of "cussedness" the Alderman increased the bail to $1000.

SOME MORE ABOUT BONES.—Daniel Harkins, a young man, has been committed by Alderman Neill for having been concerned in stealing a wagon, a short time ago, on Edgemont street near Clearfield, and loading the same up with stolen bones. Five other parties were arrested and committed for the same offense.

LOTTERY POLICIES.—James Hewett appeared on Saturday last before Alderman Hitchcock, and preferred a charge against Robert J. Laird, white, and James H. Moore, colored, of selling lottery policies. James lost money in playing the game, and hence his disinterested desire to guard the morals of society. The Alderman committed the prisoners.

SPIRITS.

An Interesting Interview with Incorporeal Departed Friends—Whose Spirits Were Present and Whose Were Not—A Chapter from the Annals of Spiritualism.

Last evening a most interesting *seance* in the interests of the art called spiritualism was held in a nameless locality by a nameless lady and her assistants, at which nameless results were attained. For the benefit of those who may be interested a full report of the proceedings is here given.

The historic spot where spirits most do congregate has a small hall, furnished with about a dozen benches, on which were seated about a half hundred of corporeal beings, skeptical or otherwise. On a small platform in front were arranged various contrivances to aid in any physical manifestations which might be expected, such as bells, iron rings, ropes, speaking-trumpets, wire cages, and the like. When the hour appointed had long passed, a fair-looking lady mounted the platform and proceeded to arrange the paraphernalia, announcing herself to the audience as the owner of the medium, her son, who was to exhibit there and then. She said that, as a condition of spiritual manifestation, silence and darkness must be maintained at all hazards, and appealed feelingly to the audience, asking that no matches be struck upon the walls while the lights were out, or other disturbance created, from which appeal it might be inferred that such things were not of uncommon occurrence. By way of threat, she added that the exhibition was under the protection of the Mayor of the city, as were all other religious societies, but did not deign to notice the fact that an admission fee of twenty-five cents *per capita* was charged by this society, which brought it more under the head of a Signor Blitz performance, which neither Mayor nor citizens would protect if given on a Sunday evening.

As it was impossible for the whole audience to inspect the operations closely, such a thing being fatal to the spiritual operations, a committee of two from the skeptics in the audience was requested, to whom the critical powers of the audience might be delegated.

An individual who had been conspicuous earlier in the evening by reason of his officiousness in arranging chairs, tables, and apparatus in the right positions on the platform, thereupon arose and nominated a gentleman in the audience (casually, of course) as a committeeman, who, however, was better known in spiritual than skeptical circles. Another gentleman offered himself and was accepted, and the two stepping forward, all the lights were extinguished save one, a drop-light on the table of the medium's mistress' table, which was alternately lighted or lowered, during the evening as the spirit called for darkness or light. The shutters, hitherto open, were made fast, and all things being ready the performance began.

The first question asked in the black darkness by the lady of her son, the medium, or of the spirit or spirits acting through the medium, was whether the spirit of Colonel McSomebody was present. To this the spirit gave a negative by one gentle tap with his fingers upon the table. Colonel McSomebody, it may be mentioned, was a member of a Connecticut regiment, and was killed during the late war, since which time he had taken in charge the medium mentioned as his vicegerent upon earth, and has devoted himself entirely, through the medium's aid, to perfecting such little tricks as might be pleasing to the general public, such as the tying and untying of knots, the ringing of bells, the making of the vocal organs to sound in a sepulchral manner, the balancing of chairs upon the head, and the fastening of iron rings upon the wrists. It being thus announced that the regular stage manager was not present, it was thought expedient to find out why he was not present. This question was accordingly asked. The spirit who had kindly consented to supply the place of the Colonel stated that he did not know why he was not present, and left it to the audience to conjecture either that the gentleman had found a more profitable engagement elsewhere, or that he had been arrested by a subterranean policeman for running to infernal fires, which it might be supposed had by this time lost their novelty. But in a few minutes the substitute announced that he had sent for the Colonel, who had started to come. The telegraph in those regions works quicker than ours, but the means of locomotion are defective, as the Colonel did not arrive during the evening. The medium said that the substituting spirit was an Indian, on the receipt of which information we were fain to leave the accursed spot, but finding that the Indian understood the English language perfectly, we calmed our fears and remained in the interest of our readers. The Indian spirit was not as successful in his working as the Colonel, owing probably to some evil power in one of the committee, who certainly appeared to be a skeptic.

After this information had been elicited, the table light was lit, and the committee were requested to tie the medium firmly to his chair so that he could not untie himself. This was done several times, and each time that the light went out a straining and tugging most heart-rending to listen to were noticed in the direction of the chair and medium, and on the spirit calling for a light, the medium was observed entirely free from all restraint. But it was also noticed that whenever committeeman No. 1 tied the tied the victim there was no difficulty experienced by the spirits in untying the knots, but whenever committeeman No. 2 did the work, the time required was much longer, and sometimes the job failed entirely, in which event the failure was attributed to the absence of Colonel McSomebody.

The knot trick having become somewhat stale, a gold ring trick was tried, but with no success. The victim was tied to prevent his aiding himself, but the spirits were either obstinate or did not understand their orders. All they would do was to untie the medium, or when untied to tie his wrists together in close proximity to the mouth, which tie the committee found no difficulty in undoing. This course of action was persisted in by the Indian to the verge of the monotonous, so much so as to cause committeeman No. 1, who appeared to be slightly profane thoughout, to remark with more truth than politeness that he, the Indian, was "a h—l of a spirit."

Other tricks were attempted, but with but little better success. The spirit did indeed succeed in placing a solid (?) iron ring two inches in diameter, which had been placed upon a chair within the distance of a foot or so, upon the wrist of the manacled medium, but the order was to place a similar ring upon the other wrist also. While the light was out, an ominous sound was heard, such as is made by an iron ring falling and rolling upon the ground, and when the call "light" was given, one ring was found on the wrist, as before stated, but the other was found on the floor at more than the distance of a foot or so. After this failure the spirit could not be prevailed upon to have anything more to do with rings, and whenever the light was put out took to his old tricks of tying and untying.

A member of the audience attempted to make a slight variety by suggesting that the knots be tied with the back of the chair to which the hands were frequently tied, towards the observers, but this the lady exhibitor explained would interfere with the working of the spirit. On his going forward to show more explicitly what was meant, the lady made objection, and remarked that the fewer there were in close proximity to the medium the better, for the same reason that spirits work better in the dark. "The audience," she said, "must have confidence in the honor of the committee whom they had appointed."

As this sort of thing was calculated to try the patience of the audience, a new tack was started upon. A coat was sewed upon the body of the medium in such a manner as to make it impossible to unbutton it and take it off, the sleeves also being sewed together with strong thread. The sewing the lady did, but the committee were requested to mark the stitches with a piece of chalk, which committeeman No. 1 had in his pocket for that purpose. When this was done the exhibitor put out the light, remarking that singing often helped the better understanding between spirit and medium, and started "When I can read my title clear," to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." The singing having given time for the spirit to rip out the stitches, and sew the coat up again, for no one supposed for a minute that either spirit or mortal could remove the coat in that condition, a light was struck, and the medium was discovered in his shirt sleeves, with his chair tipped back, and the coat in the midst of the audience, whither it had been thrown by invisible hands (invisible by reason of the darkness).

The light was again put down and another hymn sung, this time the camp-meeting refrain "Just now," with the final chorus, "Holler-lujeh, just now," and though the singing, which by request was joined in by all the congregation, was enough to frighten away any spirit, yet the medium was found, when the darkness was again dispelled, sitting calmly, clothed and in his right mind.

The committeemen were then called up to examine the stitches. No. 1 gave his decision promptly. "I find these stitches the same and in the same condition as when they were first put in." But No. 2 differed. He swore that the stitches were not the same, and tried to convince the exhibitor of the fact, but in vain.

Pending the discussion the light was extinguished suddenly, and the spirit asked if he "could do anything more to-night." An emphatic negative was the reply, and the audience and spirit were dismissed, the latter with the special and emphatic injunction to send only the Colonel in future, under penalty of a forfeiture of his engagement. So the audience was dismissed. It must not be forgotten that the spirit was not only incompetent on this occasion, but positively insubordinate, having refused point blank to do two of the performances advertised, namely, the spirit lights and the balancing of a chair on the head of the medium.

Though the exhibition taken as a whole was a failure, yet it must be allowed that in a financial view that was far from being the case. Where the running expenses include only the keep of a woman and young man, and the rent of a very small hall with but little light, and for unoccupied evenings only, an audience of only fifty persons at twenty-five cents a head will pay. This is at a higher rate than some who minister to the public in other ways at the same time of the week get paid for dispensing the Gospel, or for running a Sunday show in a more legitimate manner.

A SERIOUS BRAWL.

Three Roughs in a Fight—A Young Girl Fatally Injured.

Yesterday afternoon two men, named respectively Samuel Howard and John Keenan, became involved in an excited controversy, to settle which they appealed to their muscle. A lively fight ensued, during which each of the worthies received a black eye and a number of contusions. When they were exhausted with the combat they discovered that the question at issue was not solved. Howard retreated to a barber shop kept by a German named Brown, on Fourth street, below Shippen, where he had leeches applied to reduce the inflammation of the eclipsed orb.

While here, Keenan came upon a like visit, but the brawl was renewed and received a decided impetus by the arrival on the scene of Howard's eldest brother Tom. The fight raged furiously. The furniture was broken and the shaving cups were shied about in animated style. While this melee was in progress, a young girl, the daughter of Brown, looked into the room and received directly a terrible blow upon the forehead by a bottle which had been thrown by one of the belligerents.

She fell to the floor apparently lifeless. This catastrophe sobered the infuriated trio, and they hastened from the house, while the girl's father picked her up and carried her to a bed. She slowly revived, but remains now in a critical condition, and this noon, it was said she was sinking rapidly. The ruffians were arrested and will be heard this afternoon.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The regular stated meeting of the board was held to-day at noon, President Strickland Kneass in the chair.

The following three-feet sewers were ordered to be constructed:—On Eighth street, from Vine to Willow; on Ninth street, from Wood to Willow; on Wood street, from Fifteenth to Broad; on Eleventh street, from South to Christian; on Gratz street, from Montgomery avenue to Columbia avenue. The sewer on Leopard street, from Otter to the Canal, was ordered to be reconstructed.

A ten-inch pipe on Union street, between Second and Front, was authorized. At private expense also a similar one on the same terms on Kenyon street, south from Vine.

The examination of seven sectional plans of surveys in the Twenty-second ward occupied the attention of the board, and the tenth of April next was the time fixed for a visit to the grounds.

DEATH OF SOLOMON K. HOXSIE.—Mr. S. K. Hoxsie, a well-known Philadelphian, died yesterday in the fifty-ninth year of his age, at his residence in this city. The deceased is most familiarly known as a builder, it being through his efforts that we obtained many beautiful edifices. In 1850 he commenced the erection for Dr. Jayne of the imposing granite building on Chesnut street, below Third, and when this was completed, he flanked it with stores and put up the old post-office building on Dock street. Subsequently he erected the marble hall and its adjoining buildings belonging to Dr. Jayne, on Chesnut street, near Seventh, and also put up the building now occupied by the Commonwealth Bank. Recently he has devoted himself to filling contracts for granite. Among his fellow-men he was held in great esteem.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN RELIEF FUND.—The Treasurer of this fund, A. J. Drexel, Esq., acknowledges the following additional donations:—

First Presbyterian Church, N. L.	$32 81
St. Agatha R. C. Church	100·00
St. Augustine's	150·00
Mr. Mocke	20·00
Zion's Reformed Church	70·00
Friends, by W. H. Furness	55 00
J. L. Hill, Gettysburg	12·00
Beth El Emeth Congregation	25·00
Previously acknowledged	15,625·48
Total	$16,090·29

PRIZE FIGHT.—The five-arched bridge is on the North Pennsylvania road, a short distance from the suburbs of the city, and near this location, yesterday afternoon, a gang of roughs collected to witness a prize fight. Two bruisers, stripped, entered the ring and went to work in the ordinary style, while the other red-eyed ruffians stood outride and urged them on. This continued for some time, when the crowd, seeing a policeman approach, scampered off and made good their escape.

INSANITY.—An insane colored woman jumped into the Delaware last night at Noble street wharf, and would have perished had not assistance arrived in the shape of Officers Morris and Clawson, of the Delaware Harbor police. She seemed determined to drown herself, and stoutly resisted the efforts of the officers to rescue her. She was locked up in the station-house over night, and was sent to the Almshouse this morning.

A SICK STRANGER.—A young man giving the name of George Lewis is now in the station house in Frankford, very ill. He was taken there yesterday afternoon, and shortly after his arrival was seized with violent cramps, from which it was feared he would die. A physician was called, and relieved his sufferings. He is somewhat better this morning. His residence is not stated.

FALL FROM A BRIDGE.—On Saturday morning last Henry Rhoads, while passing over the bridge near Blunder's Hill, Hestonville, slipped and fell into the creek, a distance of twenty feet. His leg was much damaged, and he received severe injuries about the body. He was conveyed to his home, at Forty-third and Ludlow streets.

PETTY THEFT.—Mary Webb, a colored girl, stole fifteen cents from Emma Gould, of similar age and color, at a policy shop in St. Mary street on Saturday night. Alderman Belshaw committed Mary to answer.

RUM PUGNACITY.—Hennan Weber, drunk and disposed to fight, mashed the window, with a paving stone, of a tavern at Fifth and Vine streets last night. Alderman Cahill held him in bail.

THE OBSEQUIES.—This morning the funeral of the late Andrew Lawton, Chief Engineer U. S. N., took place from the Navy Yard, to which he was attached. Rev. Dr. Withrow officiated. The pall-bearers were Chief Engineers E. Lawton, Garvin, Thompson, Kurtz, Nones, First Assistant Engineer Philippi and Dr. Ackley. The remains were temporarily placed in the vault of the Wharton Street M. E. Church.

CARELESS.—The police officers of the Eighth district found the doors of six houses open last night.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judgments.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood.

The following judgments were entered this morning:—

Lanman et al. vs. Farmers' Bank of Reading et al. Appeal from Common Pleas of Berks county. Decree affirmed, and appeal dismissed at costs of appellants. Read, J.

Port Carbon Iron Company vs. Grove et al. Error to Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Judgment affirmed. Read, J.

Bixler vs. Sayler. Error to Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Judgment overruled, and v. f. d. n. awarded. Sharswood, J.

Geyer vs. Wentzel. Error to Common Pleas of Berks county. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

Weisenberger vs. Cope. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and now judgment for the plaintiff below for $889·12 and interest from Nov. 9, 1869. Sharswood, J.

Patterson vs. Clyde. Certiorare from Nisi Prius. Judgment affirmed. Agnew, J.

The Church Muddle.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

The case of the First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation still engages this Court. The extreme length of this Psalm vs. Hymn contest has so disarranged the business of the Court that all other cases have been postponed.

The evidence now being offered is that of the defendants. They say that every meeting which was held with a view to the adjustment of the difficulties was turned into a scene of wild confusion, rendering it all but impossible to determine what was the will of the majority. At the first meeting, Mr. Stuart's resolutions regarding the pastor provoked wild and bitter discussion. Then when it was moved to adjourn the second meeting by midnight prayer, and Mr. Stuart was called on to pray, they would not hear him, and Brother Guymen called out, "Don't let than man pray." Mr. Graham, who was chairman of that meeting, said there were cries and shouts, he didn't remember any hisses, and as for the groaning, that was, he believed, at Dr. McMurray's departure.

William Hart's Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The case of William Hart, charged with stealing carpets from Godley's warehouse in February last, is still on trial, counsel to-day making their arguments.

OBITUARY.

William H. Burleigh.

On Saturday afternoon, William H. Burleigh, one of a whole family of poets and speakers, and lately one of the wardens of the port of New York, died at his residence in Huntington street, Brooklyn. Mr. Burleigh was well-known among the literary classes by his writings, and he had been familiar to the general public as a lecturer on the abolition of slavery, and a potent advocate of the cause of temperance. His brothers, C. C. Burleigh and George Burleigh, are also well-known by their literary works, the former having for some time figured most conspicuously as a "universal peace" man. The wife of the late Mr. Burleigh, Mrs. Celia Burleigh, has also become quite prominent during the past few years as a lecturer on topics of general interest. Her husband, up to a short time previous to his death, had generally enjoyed good health.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Fifth Page.)

ROBINSON.—On First-day, the 19th instant, HANSON ROBINSON, in his 57th year.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, Woolton Hall, near Wilmington, on Fourth-day (Wednesday), the 22d instant. To leave the house at 11 o'clock.

Carriages will be at Bellevue Station on arrival of 8·30 A. M. train from Philadelphia.

"OUR NAME IS OUR MOTTO."—HALL OF THE GOOD-WILL FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 20.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1871.

At a meeting of the GOOD-WILL FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, held on the evening of the above date, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, On Friday morning last, JOHN G. HOLLICK, Sr., for a long time an active and energetic member of this company, departed this life after a brief illness, and as it is meet and fitting that those who have so long enjoyed his society and admired his nobleness of character should take action on such a melancholy occasion; therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore the loss this company has sustained by the death of JOHN G. HOLLICK, Sr., who for many years devoted his best energies to the interests of our organization, and exhibited so much activity in all that concerned our welfare as to be completely and entirely identified with us.

Resolved, That we always recognized in our deceased brother, JOHN G. HOLLICK, Sr., a man of the greatest probity of character and genuine honesty. His magnanimity, *courage*, and the warm sympathies of his nature endeared him to a host of friends and caused him to be beloved and respected by his associates and companions. The loss of one possessing so many endearing traits of character is not only keenly felt, but will be long deplored, and we will feel sensible of the vacancy occasioned by this death whilst we have any recollection of the past.

Resolved, That to his widow and members of his family, to whom he was so devoted, we tender our sincere condolence in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be sent to his family, and published in the daily papers.

Extract from the minutes.

LEWIS F. HEINS, President.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, Secretary. 1t

THE MEMBERS OF THE GOOD WILL FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, and the friends of the late JOHN G. HOLLICK, Sr., of the PHILADELPHIA FIRE DEPARTMENT, will assemble at the Hall, N. E. corner of BROAD and RACE Streets, on TUESDAY, March 21, at 1 o'clock P. M. Dress, dark suits, silk hats and white gloves.

1t JOHN MCCULLOUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 230 SOUTH THIRD STREET, CORNER OF WILLING'S ALLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year. F. H. JACKSON,

3 20 14t Secretary.

FINE STATIONERY AND Card Engraving.

DREKA,

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tuths6p

MOURNING NOTE PAPERS, Envelopes, And Visiting Cards,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

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No. 913 ARCH Street,

1 21 smw6p PHILADELPHIA.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.

PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.

JOHN LINERD,

11 30 wsm6p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER, Makers,

No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Insurrection

The Movement Gaining Strength.

Citizens Leaving the City.

Government Flies from Versailles.

General Chanzy Shot by the Mob.

Napoleon in England.

Matters at Washington.

The President's Philada. Visit.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, March 20.

The Emperor Napoleon

left Wilhelmshohe on Sunday for England. He was escorted to the railway station at Cassel by a guard of honor composed of two companies of the 83d Prussian Regiment.

He arrived at Dover at 1 o'clock this P. M. Immense crowds were in waiting at the landing stage, including a large number of French refugees, who cheered enthusiastically as the Emperor made his appearance on the dock.

The Paris Revolutionary Movement.

LONDON, March 20.—It is thought the revolutionary movement now in progress at Paris will extend to Marseilles and Lyons, and even to Bordeaux. The Thiers Government contemplate a removal to Tours.

It is said that

The Germans Decline Interfering

with affairs in Paris.

A report from the French capital says that the gendarmerie collected from the provinces by General Vinoy have deserted and joined the insurgents.

The Insurgents Gaining Strength.

PARIS, March 20—Special to N. Y. *Telegram.*—In every part of the leading thoroughfares of the city barricades have been thrown up by the insurgents. They have gained in strength since the morning, and are more defiant than ever. General Chanzy was sent with a large body of troops to Montmartre to suppress the insurrection. The troops, however, for the most part went over to the insurgents.

General Chanzy Shot.

General Chanzy was made prisoner, and taken to the Garden of the Rue des Rosiers Montmartre, where the Central Revolutionary Committee were sitting, and after a short trial was shot.

The Regular Troops Fraternize with the Mob

everywhere, and all army discipline seems gone. Mob law is triumphant, and the city will be given up to pillage unless measures are taken by the Government. An immense number

Insurgents have Left for Versailles,

with the intention of endeavoring to overawe the Assembly, which will sit there to-morrow. General Duval is at the head of the insurgents and is leading them on their mad and wild career. The 81st and 126th Regiments were the first to join the insurgents. I am told that the Government has fled from Versailles.

Ship News.

LONDON, March 20.—Steamer St. Andrew, from Portland, touched at Moville to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Blodgett and Goldthwaite.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Senate Committee on Elections and Privileges, at their meeting to-day, agreed to report in favor of the admission of Foster Blodgett as Senator from the State of Georgia, and Mr. Goldthwaite as Senator from Alabama. These gentlemen will procably be sworn in to-day.

Butler's Ku-Klux Bill.

General Butler succeeded to-day in introducing his famous Ku-Klux bill under the call of States for bills and resolutions. He called for the reading of it so as to have it printed in the *Globe*, because the Democrats objected to its being printed in the usual way. The bill was referred to the Reconstruction Committee when appointed, but it cannot be brought back into the House by a motion to reconsider, nor is there any chance of its being reported from the committee; for although the Reconstruction Committee has the right to report at any time, there is no committee appointed as yet.

The President Returned

to-day from Philadelphia, and it is understood that as the result of his visit

The New Collector

for the port of that city will be appointed in a few days.

The President and the Democrats.

There is a good deal of unfavorable comment among the Republican politicians here at the President being the guest of so prominent a Democrat while in Philadelphia as A. J. Drexel. They think that, with everything else, it will tend to demoralize the rank and file, who cannot understand how the President can affiliate with Democrats in a city where there are so many prominent Republicans. It should be understood, however, that Mr. Drexel was the guest of the President here, and Grant was simply returning Mr. Drexel's visit.

It is expected that the

Santo Domingo Commissioners

will arrive here on Friday or Saturday. The President proposes to send the report of the commissioners to Congress at once, and to recommend action upon it. Some of his friends are trying to persuade him that action had better be delayed until the next session for the reason that the Senate is in no humor to regard the scheme of annexation favorably. The belief is that it will be defeated by a very large vote.

Senator Anthony

this morning endeavored to get up his resolution providing that no legislation should be considered at this session except with reference to the condition of the South.

Messrs. Trumbull and Sumner gave notice that they wanted to amend and debate the resolution, and they objected to a vote being taken.

A debate is going on in the Senate on Sherman's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report the Ku klux bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Southern Democrats.

after consultation, have agreed not at present to issue an address to their constituents, but will first advise with their Democratic associates in the House, and will be governed by the views of a caucus of the party.

The Collectorship and Colonel J. W. Forney

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Since sending my first despatch in regard to the Philadelphia Collectorship, I have learned that the Philadelphia Congressmen have united upon Colonel John W. Forney, and that the President has tendered him the position. It is extremely doubtful whether Colonel Forney will accept, although he will be strongly urged to do so. It is well known that the President went to Philadelphia expressly to arrange this matter of the Collectorship.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Death in the Pulpit.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 20.—Rev. B. Eaton, for the last thirty years rector of Trinity Church, in this city, was taken suddenly ill yesterday while delivering his sermon, and died at 4 o'clock P. M.

FROM THE STATE.

The Coal Strike.

POTTSVILLE, March 20.—The situation remains unchanged in the Schuylkill regions. The general feeling among the coal operators is that there will be no resumption until the middle of April or the 1st of May, unless the Luzerne or Lehigh men break from the W. B. A. In that event there would be an immediate resumption. Advices received from the above regions represent the men as unwilling to continue the strike, and that there is much dissatisfaction existing among them.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Cotton dull; low middling nominally 21¾. Flour very quiet but steady. Cloverseed quiet at $7·37½@7·62½. Wheat dull; choice white, $2·05@2 15; fair to prime, $1·90@1·90; prime to choice red, $1·90@2·10; fair to good, $1·85@1·95; common, $1·40@1·80; Ohio and Indiana, $1·85@1·65; Pennsylvania, $1·50@1·60. Corn—white Southern steady at 83@86c.; yellow Southern dull and closed at 82c. Oats in fair demand at 54@56c. Mess Pork weak at $22. Bacon steady; shoulders, 9¼@9¾c.; rib sides, 11¾c.; clear rib, 12c. Hams, 17@18c. Lard steady at 13@13¼c. Whisky dull at 91@91½c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Cotton quiet and heavy; sales 4500 bales uplands at 15c.; Orleans at 15½c. Flour steady; sales 9000 bbls. State at $6@7·25; Ohio at $6·75@7·50; Western at $6@7·80.; Southern at $7@9. Wheat firmer; sales of 41,000 bush. new spring at at $1 60; winter red and amber Western $1·71@1·72. Corn quiet; sales 26,000 bushels new mixed Western 88c. Oats unchanged; sales 17,000 bushels. Beef steady. Pork dull; new mess, $22·87; old mess, $22; prime, $18·25@18·75. Lard dull; steam, 12@12¾c.; kettle, 13¼c. Whisky quiet at 92c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$5700 City 6s, New.	101¼	$3000 Pa & N Y C 7s	94¾
$100 C & A m 6s, 89	96	248 sh Penna R	61¾
$1000 O C & A 7s	88¼	100 sh Norrist'n R	82¾
$6000 N Penna 6s	100	115 sh Leh Val R	59¼
$1000 Alle Co 5s	78	1 do	59¼
$2000 Union Cl 6s	14	100 sh Leh Nav St	35¾
$6000 Sch N 6s, 95	77¼	57 sh Minehill R	51½

LOST OR MISLAID.—PERPETUAL POLICY No. 9240, of The Enterprise Insurance Company, on house No. 1942 Alder street, originally taken out by Joseph D Thornton, and by him transferred to C. E. Ellis, mortgagee, and John P. Wolverton, owner. If found, please return to J. P. WOOLVERTON, No. 1147 BEACH Street, as application has been made for a duplicate. 3 17fmw6t*

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE

Removed from 1012

TO

No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

Opening of the New Store

Monday, March 13.

An entire new Stock imported and selected by Mr. GAY in Europe, to which the attention of the Public is invited. We will commence in our New Store on MONDAY, and offer goods at a great reduction on former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
S one China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Toddets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [3 15 smwlm

MILLINERY, ETC.

THE MISSES McVAUGH & DUNGAN,

NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

Have opened their Spring Assortment of

DESIRABLE WHITE GOODS.

Piques in Plaids, Stripes, and Cords.
French Nainsook, all prices.
French Muslin, 2 yards wide, very low.
Tucked Muslin, for Waists and Skirts.
A LARGE STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING.
Real and Imitation Laces.
Rich Flouncing in Nainsook and Swiss.
French Caps for Ladies and Children.
Ladies' Under-garments, very cheap.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES RECEIVED DAILY.
INFANTS' OUTFITS
on hand and made to order. 3 16mw3m

CARPETINGS, ETC.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

Spring Import